NEWS-NOTES.

-North Pacific, common 29; preferred

-Only \$1 now from St. Louis to Chi. TWO TERRITORIES UNITED BY

-Pettigrew's majority in Dakota will not fall short of 10,000.

-It is more than probable the demoerats will unload John Kelly.

- "329" was a good republican editorial re acting in Garneld's favor.

-Gen. Grant will engage in mining transactions with ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colo

60 feet, with Messis. Gribble & Blake proprie advent of the road into Montana was duly

-Haulan and Trickett will row a match Monday next. Betting is in favor of Haulan five

-The republicans came so near carry. ing Tennessee that its state bonds jumped from

-N B. Harwood, one of the leading dry goods houses in the northwest, has failed. Liabini.es. \$100,000

-The authorities are ridding the cities houses of ill fame -The steamer Rhode Island, of the

teland sound last week -Fargo is building an addition to its

court house, to accommodate female prisoners and for kitchen and store room purposes. -The pipes for the Fargo water works

are now being laid and next spring that flourishing can can boast this important metropolitan -Preparations are already being made

for Gen Garfield's inauguration. The national Tow Path club will be his escort on the occa -l atest reports from Washington fix

the house organization as follows: Republicans, 152; democrats, 185, and greenbackers, 4. Whoop Is.

-Neil Lane, a saloon keeper at Miles City, undertook to eject a man from his place of Lusiness election evening and had his little finger bit off.

-Sara, the Bernhardt, made her debut | to an audience of 4000 Monday night. Many dis- | erd. tinguished people were present, and the floral

-The railroads are at war again and passage from Chicago to St. Louis but \$1 with proportionate tickets to eastern points. The

-Although Hancock carries California by a plu, ality of 222, Terry, one of the Hansock electors, is defeated by 300, giving Garfield

one elector from the state sure. -A man turns up who saw H. L. Morey last wint a, and swears or, the witness stand that

Moley showed him the Chinese letter and that it is genuine. Too late to spring any such dodges against a solid North. -Private Salzelle has commenced let-

ter writing again. His last epist e is to Siere tary Sherman, asking him the would consent to be elected U.S. senator from Ohio, Secretary Sherman replaid that he was in the hands of his frie, ds, a significant way of announcing himself a candidate

-Chas. W. Slayle, of Fairchild, Iowa, Otis P. G Clark, Newport, R. I., and A. B. Nichols, of Philadelphia, were appointed Thes-|day by President Hayes as commissioners to exlamine and report upon the fifty miles of tailroad west of the Missouri river built and accepted by the N. P. this season

-The Philidelphia American publishces an article which e cates considerable favorable comment in political circles. It says that Gen Garfield is tree from any alliances, and that the reported understanding between he and the leaders of the noble 306 in regard to Grant's succession in 1884 is entirely erroneous.

-It is rumored that Jay Gould contemplates running a line, northwest from Ogden, Ctab to Puget Sound, in order to control a through line to the Pacific coast. The Central Pacine will not bow to him, neither will the Northern Pacific, who control the only available pass through the Rockies on the proposed route, allow this cheeky speculator to encroach upon their rights.

RIVER RIFFLES.

Drift Wood Picked up Along the Shore.

Capt. Hermann's Minnie H. winters at Sioux City instead of going to St. Louis. The Coulson line ways at Yankton are neer S. D. Mason, master of ceremontes in good repair and are receiving the boats of the line as fast as they arrive.

ing for Fort Buford with governmet en to him to strike the first blow. Mr. freight and sixty recruits.

Capt. J. H. Maratta is no longer in command of the Gen. Shorman. W. P. Lingon modern advance agents of civilizationassumes the responsibility and is now on the railroad and locomotive: especially his first trip up the river. Mr Lingo is does she welcome the North Pacific rail an old pilot, and a thorough steamboat. | road, and to-day sends greeting to the terman. Mr. Maratta goes east to spend the

morning with 175 tens, a clean up of all a few years will unite the North Pacific the freight in sight. It is possible that ocean with the unsalted seas and bind tothe Meade will be sent up with a lead for gether and cement more closely the com-Pierre if she arrives this week. Other, mon interest of the two great territories wise there will be no more boats from this of the new northwest, Montana and Dacity for up river this season.—Sioux City | kota."

Journal Nov. 4. The contract for the new transfer for the North Pacific has been let and the boat will be here as soon as possible after navigation opens in the spring. Capt. Wm. Hamilton, of Mound City, who built

No Mispatches.

the last moment for dispatches, but is jarough.

MONTANA AND

THE NORTH PACIFIC R. R.

The Driving of the Silver Spike on the Line Dividing the Great Territories --- The Party and the Speeches and Incidents.

IMPORTANT EVENT. Wednesday last was an eventful day for the North Pacific railroad, and no less so -Fargo is to have a skating rink 200x for Dakota and Montana territories. The celebrated by the driving of two silver

spikes upon which was inscribed, "Welcome North Pacific Railroad," and two links with the words, "Dakota to Montana" These spikes were contributed by the people of Montana. One of them will be sent back to Helena as a memento and the other to President Billings, of the North Pacific. The celebration of this event was the idea of General manager Sargent of St Pani and Minneapolis of gamblers and upon whose invitation the various newspaper correspondents and friends of the road participated. The use of the busi-Stonianton line was totally wrecked on Long ness car, the sleeper, "Brainerd," and observation car No. 4001, were kindly offered, and throughout the whole trip the indifatigable efforts of the railroad officials to please their guests were every where apparant. Accessions to the party were made at different points and when the line was finally reached the following gentlemen were present to witness the

RAILROAD OFFICIALS:

H. E. Sargent, general inanager.

Col. Clough, assistant engineer North Pacific. Col. Bausenwein, engineer in charge of

construction bridges, eig. S. N. Keath, locating engineer.

J. W. Kendrick, resident engineer, Yellowstone division F. W. D. Holbrook, resident engineer,

S. D. Mason, resident, engineer, Brain-

Morgan, roadmaster. E. F. Doran, master mechanic.

R. Reif, engineer.

Among the contractors were S. C. Walkand others, engaged in grading and track- interested in voting and now proposed laying, and T. C. Kuriz, of the supply one solid vote of confidence in the North store.

THE MILITARY

was well represented, the following being among the number: Col. Lewis Merrill, major 7th Cavalry

in command of troops on N. P. extension, with headquarters at Camp Huston. Lieut H. S. Mann, 17th Infantry. Lieut J. C. Gresham, 7th Cavairy.

Lieut, J. M. Burns, 17th Infantry. Lieut, J. E. McCoy, 7th Infantry. Lieut Deirees, 5th Infantry.

Lieut. Robertson, 7th Infantry, and Drs. Miller, Steen and Benham, assistant sur-

Lieut. Clark, 2d Cavalry, Fort Keogh arrived in time to participate, having come on horseback from Keogh in thirty-

NEWSPAPER MEN AND CIVILIANS. Among the distinguished guests were Prof. N. H. Winchell, af the Minnesota State University.

Dr. P. L. Hatch, president of the Min neapolis Academy of Natural Sciences. S. M. Cary, St. Paul.

C. H. Dixon, St. Paul: Col. Wm. Thompson, Geo. P. Flannery, Dr. H. R. Porter and J. F. Wallace, Bis-

E. P Wells, Jamestown, E. Richards, Pioneer Press, St. Paul. A. C. Capeliant, Fargo Argus.

A. Gage, Minneapolis Tribune. A. W. Hall, Fargo Republican. J. A. Rea, correspondent, and C. A. Louisberry and M. H. sewell, of THE TRI

THE LINK.

The special reached the end of the track about noon. A large tent had been placed near the scene and arrangements for dinner made. Col. Bausinwein's flag-staff on the dividing line was a feature of the cermony, as over the whole proceeding floated the national embiem. At haif past one the tie which was to receive the sit ver spikes was placed in position and the congregation called to order by Engi-There being no Motanians present to represent that territory Geo. P. Flannery, of The Gen. Sherman left Sunday morn- Bismarck, was chosen, and the mallet giv-Flannery said: "The Territory of Mon tana welcomes to her borders the great ritory of Dakota and rejoices with her in forming the links in a part of this The Far West will leave for Pierre this | great transcontinental railroad, which in

DAKOTA'S GREETING. Col. Wm. Thompson, who was chosen

to represent Dakota, than took the mallet and said:

"Dakota sends greeting to Montana and the great northwest, and welcomes the present transfer, is the builder. Capt. this evidence of the efficiency and ability Wolfolk will bring the boat up in the to be found in the management and conspring. The boat will be used in trans- struction of this great trans-continental portation of supplies on the Yellowstone. | thoroughfare, the great advance agent of civilization to Montana and the great northwest, so soon to be bound to us by THE TRISUNE has waited to day until | ties of wood and rails of iron, as well as by ties of common interest and common obliged to go to press without them. It tipy. The occasion is particularly indoes seem as if fate was against the tele-graph company, as the uble is experienced 67th birthday. I have lived to witness

work to Montana, her sister territory, and hopes it may continue to be blessed by the wonderful energy and marked ability which has thus far characterized its progress; that it may be pushed to speedy completion to the Pacific. By its completion through Dakota, the greatest wheat fields in the world have been developed, and a country has been opened which is being rapidly filled by an in-

-results certain to follow its progress through our sister territory, Montana."

THE CLOSING SCENE Atter this formal recognition of twin relationship, the stars and stripes were run up and three rousing cheers given. Each one in the party by turn then gave the spikes a tap. Mr. Walker, in behalf of the contractors, Prof. Winchell for the state of Minnesota, who had watched with interest the courtship of Dakota and Montana until they had reached their majority and had now come to ratify the union and participate in the driving of the spikes; Mr. Richards in behalf of the press, which had recorded and should continue to lend a helping hand in the advancement of this great thoroughfare; Dr Hatch for the medical department said the members of his proession were always interested in nuptials, and he hoped the commercial offspring of this union would be as numerous as the Minnesotaties on which the ralls rested. Col. Clough, for the engineer department, said that he had been

DREAMING FOR 25 YEARS

of just what he was then doing. F. W. D. Holbrook, principal assistant engineer followed, and Col. Lounsberry, the pioneer editor on the line of the North Pacific in Dakota, took the mallet. S. N. Cary, representing the commercial interests, was followed by Edward Terrell, wile spoke for the Northwestern Telegraph Company. He said that when the ine should shake hands with the waters D. R. Taylor, superintendent Missouri of the Pacific and kissing the waters of the Atlantic, it would become one of the best paying lines in America. Col. Mer rill, speaking for the military, would be glad when the road was completed; that camp life on the extension would be at an end. Alluding to his work in the south in the ku-klux days, he said he had been engaged in tying states and he was now glad to participate in the tying of these two great territories. P. B. Win. ston, for the track and bridge builders, said he would wait until pay day before making a speech, but he would help drive the spikes now. He fenced off a park which excels in beauty was followed by Jas. Bellows, who chipped in for the contractors, and then by E. er, Jas. Bellows, H. Clark, P. B. Winston, P. Wells, who said he had recently been Pocific Railroad. John F. Wallace, on behalf of the farmers said, "here is to the genius that inspired, the wealth that backed, the nation that fostered, the labor that built this great road; may God in his mercy bless them all." At this one of the laborers proposed three cheers which were given with a will. For the labbrers Mike Moran (Shorty) said he eral hundred rods. was not a speech maker, but that he was very thankful for the privilege given to help drive the spikes. Frank Denver, one of the spike drivers, then contributed a tap and was followed by Col. Beausenwe'n and Messrs, S. N. Keith, D. R. Tayior and Geo. Fitzgerald. John A. Rea, register of the United States land office,' said he had no speech to make but that he had a tree claim for every one of them.

He represented the LARGEST LAND DISTRICT IN THE WORLD covering an area of over 50,000 square who knows him. miles and containing at least 10,000,000 Anierica. A. C. Capehart said he hoped | Bad Lands are really bad, the other half that this portion of the road would soon be fined with villages as thickly as the tered from storms and severe weather. eastern part. He was followed by Mr. A. W. Hatt, of the Fargo Republican, A. Gage, of the Minneapons Tribune, M. H. Jewell, of the Bismaick Tribune, E. F. Doran, master mechanic, H Morgan, roadmaster, and Capt. Robertson, repressionly thirty feet distant. The coal sloadtroops at the cantonment. Richard Relf was then called to finish the driving. He said he was the oldest engineer on the road and had seen the development from the first survey in 1867 to the present date and hoped to tive to see a golden spike driven in Idaho uniting and signalizing the completion of the road from both diby the sledge which had driven all the spikes on the line of the extension, whereupon he tapped the spike with an eleven pound sledge, used in completing the

driving of every spike. HOMEWARD BOUND.

After partaking of a most excellent lunch in which the festive oyster figured conspicuously, the party gave three cheers for the management, the courtesy | The Buthal English Opera Company extended, the occasion and everything connected therewith which had combined to make the affair a grand success. The special then moved away towards the Huston was reached and the hospitalities of Col. Merrill accepted. A better supper and a more cordial reception was never partidipated in.

The train reached Mandan yesterday morning about daylight, and, without any delay crossed on the transfer. After breaktast the two special cars were attached to the morning truin east, and those of the party belonging at Bismarck bid adien to their associates who had participated in the pleasant event.

NOTES missary. Conductor F. J. Horion looked

or any other country—the driving of meal ever given on a beat. Capt. Wolthese spikes. Dakota now turns over the folk, while being one of the most thorough steamboat men on the river is also one of the most courteous and obliging. That dinner will always be remembered. Post trader Frank Moore at the canton-

ment Little Missouri, did all in his power to entertain the party while in his province, and was more than successful. P. B. Winston, Col. Bausinwein and others having in charge the dinner given at the line are entitled to any quantity of dustrious, prosperous and happy people credit for the manner in which they ac-

quited themselves. There were three times the number expected; yet everyone had plenty, even to overflowing. The generous courtesy extended by General Manager Sargent in the use of his business car for his guests was warmly appreciated by all and as a caterer to

the comforts of the party Mr. Sargent was immensely successful. E. H. Blyand Maj. Kirk were with the the city yesterday, the guest of Maj. Kirk. party as far as the landing, but they re-considered and turned back. They are now sorry they did not go. Paymaster Maynadier. U. S. A., was ex-

ended the courtesies of the business car from St. Paul to the Little Missouri where he paid off Wednesday, and returned as far as Huston on the special.

The driving of the silver spike was heard in all the telegraph offices from the end of the track to St. Paul. It was an ingenious contrivance. The telegraph wire ended about half a mile from the scene of the celebration but the iron rails served the purpose as well. A wire connected with a piece of copper on the face of the mallet was attached to one rail and the other rail to a ground wire. The spike touched the ground rail and of course each stroke was faithfully recorded by a click of each instrument on the line.

Bad Land Boulders.

The Little Missouri precinct cast sixty. aight votes.

Geo Reed is on his way to Glendive for a buffato hunt.

Fred Whittier is now with Moore & Co., post traders Little Missouri.

The well water at the | Cantonment is

excellent, equal to the Missouri. Frank Moore's hotel is finished and hrown open to the hungry public.

Good judges believe there is crude petroleum in the Bad Lands. Some one should sink a well.

The next jump the supply store makes will be from the Little Missour, into Montana, at Beaver creek.

The soldiers at the cantonment have any on the line of the road. The country west of the dividing line, between Montana and Daspta, or the Bad

Lands, is a gently rolling prairie and good seil. The permanent bridge over the Little Missouri is finished all but laying of the cross ties. It is 400 feet long and sub-

The burning coal beds in the Bad Lands look very curious at night, and the roar in some places can be heard for sev. P. B. Winston, the best looking con-

tractor on the extension, is pushing the track laying and says he prays for good weather every night. It is difficult to keep men on the grade.

As cold weather approaches the men rush into Glendive where there is timber, etc., for building warmer quarters. T. C. Kurtz, of Bruns' supply store, distributes from \$20,000 to \$40,000 each

month. M. Kurtz is a young man or much ability and well liked by every one It has been estimated by competent square acres of the best wheat land in judges that only one balf of the so-called being most excellent grazing land, shel-

Bly's coal mine at the Little Misso uri has been worked a distance of 100 feet. quality of coal as Baby Mide. The mine is situated forty feet above the track and

ed on the car by means of a slide.

Harry Eaton, a Pittsburgh boy, a friend of Frank Moore, is having a successful hunt. He has killed scores of antelope, deer and mountain sheep. He saves the best specimens of heads to take with him east. Last week he killed a mountain sheep, whose head is now on exhibition rections. Terrance Malarky said the at the cantonment. It weighs fifty two driving could not be complete until hit pounds and the horns when tastened to the head are seventeen inches in circumference. He killed a black bear isst week | above, and that only for a short time one which diessed 745 pounds. The head he | morning. The mean temperature has will have stuffed. He also has buck horns, measuring six feet and a half across. The Bad Lands is the sportsman's paradise.

OPERA.

. Immessely Successful.

The people of Bismarck have had a rare treat during the past week |at Raycantonment at which point it arrived mond's Hall. Mons, Louis Nathal stands about five o clock. At eight o'clock Camp | high in his profession. He has a fine physique, a good voice and in every way suited to the role he assumes. Miss Louise Lester is as talented as she is charming, and as bewitching as she is vivacious; sprightly as a cricket; and fur short, has captured the town and has held and will hold it as long as she remains. She has been greeted each night with showers of applause and commendatory criticism. The company throughout is first-class and far above the average as seen in leading eastern theatres. This afternoon a grand mannee is announced, and Pinapower of transportation and engineer H. this city have yet had the privilege of Hoffacker presided over the destinies of nearing it. To morrow attenuous anoththat ever occurred in the history of this but pronounced by each one as the best adapted to a performance of this kind. | works is but a side speculation.

TELEGRAPH TO TRIBUNE

NEWS GORBLED FROM THE ENDS OF THE EARTH.

That is What Would Have Been in this Column if the Wires Were Working --- towever, Ar-

SHOULDER STRAPS. The rumor that Gen. Sherman was about o retire is false.

my is Substituted.

Lieut. T. M. Defrees, 5th Infantry, Camp McIntosh, visited the city last Sunday.

Col. Elmer Otis, 7th Cavalry, visited

Col. Merrill, 7th Cavalry, is reputed to be the best "old sledge" player in the srmy.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman, who has been ill for some time past, is now nearly fully recovered. Dr. Cunningham has a six months' leave of absence with permission to go beyond

Lieut, Hardin, 7th Cavalry, Fort Lincoln, and Lieut. Pleasant registered at the Sheridan Tuesday.

Capt. Jas. S. Cascy, 5th Infantry, arrived from Fort Keogh Wednesday and proeeded east yesterday.

Capt, Constant Williams, and Lieuts. English and Bell, of Fort Lincoln, came over to the Nathal Opera Wednesday evening

Capt. Constant Williams, 7tn Infantry, Fort Lincoln, and Lieuts Chance, English and Bell have taken in the operathis week. Rev. G. W. Dunbar and family, the re-

cently assigned chaplain at For: Yates, remained a few days at the Sheridan early in the week. Capt. Josiah Chance availed himself of the Nathal English Opera several evenings. He

is yet undecided which it is Girone or Giroffa. Lieut. J. E. McCoy, 7th Infantry, went east yesterday on a two weeks' leave. It is rumored that he is soon to be married to a St. Paul

Maj. W. M. Maynadier arrived Monday night and will pay Lincoln. Yates, Stevenson and the command on the extension before re

The Army and Navy Register congrat-

ulates the signal service on its prediction of fair weather election day, three and one-half days Lieut. Jas. F. Bell, 7th Cavalry, will go east next month. He goes into the state of man

rimony with a Miss Buford, niece of Gen. Buford, of Kentucky. The little boy recently presented by Mrs. Rogers to her husband, Capt. W. P. Rogers, adjutant at Fort Yates, is said to resemble its

father most strikingly. Miss Roma DeRudio, the accomplished Caughter of Maj. DeRudio, 7th Cavalry, returned Monday night from a trip cast, en route for Fort Meade, at which place her father is stationed.

Capt. Beach, with company "D," 11th Infantry, is now en route to the end of the track on the extension. The company will keep pace with the building the balauce of the season, much to the disgust of Capt. Beach.

The Army and Navy Journal says that Old Betz, a Sioux squaw, who died recently at the reputed age of more than a hundred years, had been successively, it is said, the wife of an army officer, of an Indian chief, and of a Methodist missionary.

Lieut, Clark, 7th Cavalry, came in from the extension on the special yesterday. bound for St. Paul. He had just returned to Keogh from an expedition to Fort Assinaboine Indian agency Monday night when he received the sadintelligence that his affianced, a Miss Sanborn, of St. Pant, was dangerously ill. He started on It is an eight toot vein but not as good | horseback from Keogh Tuesday morning at 1 d'clock and reached the end of the track Wednesday at 1 p. m. He loft the end of the track on the special Wednesday might and arrived at St. Paul this morning. This is the quickest time ever made from Fort Keegh to St. Paul.

The Weather.

It will be seen by the accompanying weather report that on the warmest day last month the thermometer reached 80 degrees above zero, or two degrees above summer heat. The coldest was 12 degrees been 42 degrees above, or 12 degrees above freezing, all the month. There has been but four days on which it stormed, and but a portion of those days were stormy. THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

For October, 1880. Highest Lowest Mean Barometer 30.423 29.514 20.041 80 12 42 3 Montaly range of Barometer 2.09 Greatest daily range of Mean relative humidity 63 d 0 27 inch N W **P**utal rainfall Prevailing wind 8674 miles Number of clear days filt "Cloudy " Number of days on which rain fell 4 CTRUS CRAMER,

Seigt, Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

Laman's Racket.

Dr, W. W. Laman, of the Bismarck and Black Hills railroad, has more "rackets" than one. The Fargo Republican says: Carroll asked for a shot gun, with which "The ordinance passed by the city coun- he said he would kill time. The Don In addition to those mentioned were lore will be presented. This piece will cil Tuesday night, grants to W. W. La. aldsons, John and Daisy, opened Mon the train men. Engine 58 furnished the bring a full house, as but few people in man, of New York, the exclusive right to day night and were warmly received. lay gas mains in the streets of Fargo for i the propeller, assisted by fireman Pat er grand matines is annuaced at Fort thirty years; exempts the the works from houses follow. Terry, the regulator of the engine com- Lincoln, and to-morrow night the com- taketion for five years: fixes the maxipany will return and give the Chaples of mem price of gas at \$4.50 per 1000 feet after the safety of the passengers, while | Normandy. Sunday afternoon, a sacred | and rent or meaters at 25cfs for the small, P. Stevenson and C. Harrison presided concert will be given at the post. Many and \$1 for the large, per month, and reserve the brakes. Express messenger R. White was also lucky in having the run to hear this entertainment. Sunday hight the first of June next and to have two that day.

White on the transfer T While on the transfer, Tuesday, the ney's Opera House. This move is made cember, 1881." Mt. Laman is now east go to Bismarcl, has been entirely tree. party were greated with a genuine steam- at the request of many citizens as the hall with engineer Clements on business con- There has been no snow at Bismarck and nearly every week in getting news and take part in one of the greatest events boat dinner. It was an impromptu affair, is much more convenient and better nected with the railroad. The Fargo gas but tew days when an overcoat was nec-

PURELY PERSONAL.

H. F. Douglass will spend the winter

Judge Bowen went east Wednesday morning.

Joe Hare is back again. He cannot itay away.

P. W. Lewis, of Fort Stevenson, is at the Sheridan

H. F. Douglass, posttrader at Fort Yates, was in town Sunday. Capt. Maratta, of the Coulson line, will return

about the holidays.

Frank Moore is expected in every day with the Bad Land ballot box.

Chas. Thompson, of Baby, Mine, returned last night from the east.

Geo. Haly and wife, Minneapolis, accompany Mr. Browning and lady. W. F. Steele came in from his planta-

tion Wednesday, and did the opera. Chas. H. Dixon, pioneer traveling man.

s in the city. He helped drive the spike W. J. Ives was looking the landscape o'er among his patrons in Bismarck, Saturday

J. W. Gilboy, a brother of Yardmaster

Gilboy, of this city, registered at the Sheridau Engineer Clough, of the N. P. road, came in from the Little Missouri Monday but re-

turned again. Rev. I. O. Sloan was over from Mandan this week "Father Sloan is welcome in

every household in Bismarck. Wm Courtney, clerk in the Indian department at Fort Berthold agency, accompanied

by his wife, is stopping at the Sheridan. Mr. J. C. Barr, of the Bepton line, will spend the winter at New Orleans, St. Louis and

Chicago. He will leave the first of next week.

Mr. E. T. Winston returned from Virginia Tuesday right where he was called to attend the death-bed of his wife. Mr. Winston has the sympathy of his many friends and acquaint

Jas. Browning, a young man formerly

of this city, but now in business, at Deadwood. returned from the east-last night and leaves for the Hills to night. it brings his new bride ner Laura Dagne with him from Minneapolis Edward Richards, Pioneer, Press. A. Gage, Minneapolis Tribune, A. S. Capehart, Far-

go Argus, A. W. Hall, Fargo Republican, E. P. Wells, Jamestown Land Journal, took supper at the Sheridan Monday night. Prof. Winchell, professor of geology, in . the Minnesota State University, at Minneapolis assistant Chief Engineer E. D. Mason, N. P. R.

R., and General Manager Sargest partsok of the hospitalities of the Sheridan Monday night. Capt. O'Toole, of Fort Keogh, while on his way to Glendive from Miles City, last week fell through a trap door in one of the shacks on the way and broke one rib and otherwise brussed his body. The Journal says he was brought

back in an abulance. Miss Nellie Comeford is now stopping with Mrs. Wm. Ives, the fashionable dressmake: and milliner on Third street. Miss Comeford has had long experience at thesemaking and Mrs. Ives is to be congratulated upon securing

the services of this young bucy.

···

STEVENSON SPLINTERS. An Interesting Batch of Personal Matters about the Fort.

Special Correspondence of the Tribune. FORT STEVENSON, Nov. 6 .- A fire caught to-day in Company G quarters from a defective stovepipe in the garret, and had it not been for the coolness of the post commander, Capt. C. C. Rawn, the coolness of the soldiers and the coolness of the atmosphere the fire would have been a disastrous one, but as it was, little damage was done Post trader Winston, who has the contract for furnishing the post with coal, is making good progress, considering the few men he has at work... Mr. Maguire, who owns an opera houin Portland, Oregon, gave an entertail ment here this week which was well at tended . . . Frank V. Dakin, 7th Infantry has erected a small sized grist-mill. I:has the contract for grinding all the co. a for the beef cattle and breakfast cakes for the boys ... Company D is now engaged in digging a well....The soldiers' qua. ters, which began construction thriteen years ago and remained unfinished untihe 7th infantry came here, are now com-

a large amount of game. Fun at the Opera House.

plete....Patrick Griffin, a 'mule skinner,

is now languishing in the hospital owing

to too much familiarity on the part of

one of his mules ... Hunting in this vi-

cinity is good. Sergeant Lewis Chaplin

and Corp. Platt, Co. I. Corp. James Me.

Hale and Patrick Stinbecker, Co. G. are

out on a hunt. They have already killed

A very pleasant affair took place at the Bismarck Opera House Friday evening last. Miss Maude LeMoine was called. on the stage and presented by her admirers with a magnificent gold badge valued at seventy five dollars. A laughable pic. sentation took place later in the evening As Mr. J. P. Carroll was about to leave the stage, Mr. W. H. Davenport stopped him and presented him with a massive solid tin watch, to which was attached a beautiful log chain. Davenport made a few remarks, assuring Mr. Carroll that They are great favorites. An extra

Delightful.

strong bill is offered this week, and full

Deadwood has been visited by several Cssury,

Newspaper###CHIVE®

While blustering winds around me rosr
And dash to fragments thoughts of mins,
I muse and ponder with love's lore
And ask to bask in friendship's shrine.

Shall obstinacy stiffe down That love which I have often shown? an tears the memory so drown And harden hearts to hearts of stone?

Can heaven proclaim a bleesing rare And leave an impress on the soul? Can nature, with her dowers fair, Teach lessons that are wholly whole?

Yes, yes, dear girl, it can but do
That which wit most ennoble man;
It speaks out boldly, and so true,
While nature says: "Be with that van "Which seeks to show its lovely power Unto our lovely, gentle race."

Oh! let me love the "Prairie Flower"—

Ah I let not time her form efface. Oh! let the jewels of thy heart Forever shine in radiance fair,

And let not anger send a dart To make one linger and despair. And may I say with him who said, "Oh! cherish grandly, strong and long." Oh! let thy heart become not dead,

But let it rise up bright and strong!

And picture out to me the way, That I should travel as I go: And brighter make my darker day, Which once was bitterest of woo.

But nay! Fknow you will not yield To one who is so very low; dream that I must leave the field— Ah! like the Chinese, I must go !

I do but go with deep regrets, Still wishing that I knew you more; I hope that you will ne'er forget The heart that beateth o'er and o'er.

Dear "Flower"—Ah! I would I were Beside thee close—to speak— I'd press thy hand that is so fair, And make an impress on thy cheak!

While you are traveling on the road Of joys, of merry passing youth, Look out upon the highway broad, And speak for me a kindly truth!

Good-by, good-by, mayhap fore'er— We may not ever meet; The road is rough, but we must bear The bitter with the sweet!

Good-by, good-by, my lady sweet,
May yours be ever bliss;
On earth mayhap we'll never meet—
I give to thee a kiss.

A SUMMER'S TRIP.

BY LIZZIE R. M'KINNEY.

"Pwease, mamma, let Fweddie go. Fweddie 'ants to go fwisin', too. Fweddie likes to fwis so bad."

And the little 3-year-old stood twirling his tiny straw hat, his great pleading eyes full of tears as he watched his "pwetty young mamma," as he called her, pack her value for an early start, for she and "Fwed's" papa were a very essential part of a very gay party that were to leave the next morning for several weeks' shooting and fishing at the lakes.

"Oh, Fred, dear, run away; don't tease mamma, please, when she is so busy! Here take mamma's boots down to Norah, and tell her to polish them; that's a darling little man.

"But Fwed ain't a man. 'Fwed's mamma's dear, darling little baby boy!' zat's fwat mamma always says, only when she wants Fwed to stay at home. Fwed don't want to be a man. Fwed wants to be a little boy and do wiz mamma. Pwease, mamma!"

And the tears now became fullgrown sobs, as he caught her around the neck and clung to her with all the strength of his baby arms, as she leaned forward to hand him the boots.

"Ah! ah! mamma didn't think her boy was such a baby as all this! Come, run down stairs now," and she loosened the plump little arms. "Mamma don't want to have to be cross to her little Fred. Run fast, now, and when you come back we'll rock and sing and send nurse clear off and mamma'll put her little boy to bed herself. Won't that be

And Fred, with a shadow of a smile, though the deep, quivering sighs attested that the cry was not all gone yet, pattered off down stairs, dangling mamma's dainty boots, intent upon the errand to be performed.

"Why can't you take him?" asked "Papa Harry," who outside of the home circle was known as Dr. Leslie. "It's too bad to leave the poor little fellow, I declare; it takes away all the pleasure of the trip. Come, Min, what do you Ray? let's take him."

"Well, Dr. Leslie, you may take him and your daughter, too, if you desire; she is only two years older, and is doubtless as anxious to 'fwis' as Fred is. But, as for me, I want a little recreation and rest, and if you take them you will assume the entire responsibility—babies. nurse and all. You gentlemen talk very magnanimously indeed, but you take a mother's place for just one week, and the probability is that you would not run away for a little while, but altogether. I do truly believe that I don't take a half dozen steps a day when at home that either Fred or Bess, or both, are not after me. I sometimes think if there was a single place about the premises that I could slip to for just two minutes and be alone, I should be extremely grateful. Yesterday, I laid down for a short nap, and hadn't more than got settled and closed my eyes when I felt a scrambling on the side of the bed, and in a moment Fred's arms were around my neck and his little hand patting me on the cheek, as he nestled up close and whispered: 'Mamma dothe you lug your little Fwed?' with such irresistible sweetness that I of course said 'good-by to sleep,' and turned to receive his caresses; and, in fact, that is the way my naps usually end; both he and Bess usually take that time to assure me of their affection, bless their innocent hearts. But still, I do really get nervous and tired sometimes.

"Well, little wife, I do sympathize with you and all the rest of womankind in all your trials and vexations," said Dr. Leslie, as with a caresssing movement he drew his wife to him. "But then, dear, this would be a desolate world to us without our babies, after all. But I presume they will do very well without us for a little while. The best place for children, after all, is at home. and Norah seems to be perfectly good and trusty; so don't worry about it. I know you do need rest; and we want a little more of the old color here, too," and he playfully pinched the slightly tinted cheeks.

"I am sure, Harry, that you know there are none who sacrifice themselves to their children more than I do," continued Mrs. Leslie. "There is Mrs. Col. Brighton scolds me continually; I won'er where Nowah is. Mamma she scarcely sees her children day in always tells her her must 'muse us when and day out-leaves them almost en. wes dwessed up, so we don't get dirty

tirely to their old black nurse. She often laughs, and says they think more of Mammy than they do of her; and Mrs. Eaton, you never see her with her children—the nurse always has charge of them."

"Well, I don't think any one will have charge of that baby of hers very long; it is a beautiful child but the most fragile little thing I ever saw. Last night, just at dusk, its nurse had it out, and when I passed it it was sitting in its perambulator alone on the edge of the sidewalk, in a little cobweb of a dress of embroidery and lace—the poor little thing !--perfectly blue in the chilliness of the damp evening air, without a thing on its head or around it; the nurse at a neighboring gate, wrapped in a handsome crimson shawl, doubtless the property of the baby, which she had appropriated when a safe distance from home. But I am humbly thankful that my wife possesses neither the heart nor the conscience of either Mrs. Brighton or Mrs. Eaton, and do you know, dear, that it pains me exceedingly to hear you speak of them as examples of mothers? for the name, as applied to them, is simply a mockery. My prayer is that God may ever preserve you from any temptation which raight lead you in the footsteps of either. But there comes Fred for his promised rock and swing," and, catching up the little fellow, he placed him in his mother's arms, and, kissing both, left them for a little while to attend to some necessary matter of business.

The next evening found our friends seated just outside of the great tent which had spread its white wings under the noble old pines skirting the lake shore. There in the quiet peacefulness of that midsummer evening, the moon shining benignly down upon the slindowy scene, seemed a fitting place in its grand solitude for the forgetfulness of all cares and anxieties, and a merry party indeed was here assembled, as the lively chatter, social converse, music and song fully attested. But this, the first evening, they separated early to retire to rest, of which they all felt the need after the long day's travel.

"Why, Min dear, what means this long face and subdued air?" asked Dr. Leslie, coming suddenly upon his wife, as she stood waiting for him at the tent door; "seems to me this is the last place in the world for a long face, surrounded as we are by the beauty and sublime grandeur of this exquisite lakeside scen-

ery. Look at that broad expanse of water with its multitude of waves, lifting their silver-crested heads, murmuring and whispering to each other as they meet only to part in a thousand shining crystals, and these trees too, these great majestic trees, swaying, almost moaning; their whispered chant: scarcely audible above the accompaniment of the restless, tossing, frolicksome waves. Why, little wife, what could be more grand or delightful, and only a few short weeks to enjoy it all! Come, brighten up, we must enjoy every moment to show our appreciation and thankfulness to the Giver of all good.

solemn, it almost makes me 'so fwaid,' as Fred says, when he caddles up so close in the night," and Minnie Leslie slipped her hand in her husband's arm and drew closer. "And I can't help but think how disappointed Bess and Fred must have been this morning, when they got up and found papa and mamma gone. But I guess I'm about as big a baby as either of them after all," and she laughed a little faint sort of a laugh. "But I'll be all right in the morning. My little molehills that I would scarcely give a thought to during the day would become mountains at night, from the

days of my babyhood."
"Oh, yes, all you need is a little rest;
you're tired and nervous to-night; tomorrow you'll be all right."

And sure enough, on the morrow not one gayer in the party could be found; all care was thrown to the breeze with the first rays of the morning sun; and that day, a fair sample of those that followed, was one of unalloyed enjoyment. Fishing, shooting, rowing, the programme for the day, finished with music and dancing in the evening. And into the spirit of it all she entered with all the zest of her ever-exuberant nature; not one could take a steadier aim, or row a boat more skillfully, for Minnie Leslie, in her girlhood days, had developed a decided disposition to be what some proper persons term ('fast," until tamed by the love of her grave, noblehearted husband, who, though he admired the bright, wild, winsome ways loved her for the warm, true heart, which he knew existed and beat far away in the depths of a true womanly nature. With a letter every day or so from home apprising the parents of the welfare the little ones, the days glided by in uninterrupted pleasure. The weeks are gone and we again peep into the home where mamnia and papa are now expected. Although several hours before time for the train, we find Norah pr paring the little ones for their advent which, indeed, was no easy task. Per fectly wild with delight, it was utterly impossible for them to stand still two minutes at a time; but, finally, the task was finished, and Bess and Fred stood waiting in the parlor, looking very much more like fairies in their dainty muslins, ribbons, and slippers than the two ver itable flesh-and-blood children who, just before their debut into the bath-tub, had resembled very much the African species of humanity, having been engaged for the last hour or so in the very entertaining and diverting occupation of piling coal dust on each other's heads for the express purpose of watching it roll down their faces and over their little white dresses, all of which they thorough! enjoyed, judging from the shriek, d merriment proceeding from the co., house, where Norah had finally discov ered them; and now, to be imprisoned in the parlor in this prinfully nice condition for an hour or two was more than the human nature of two such wee tots could stand. They concluded that Norah's presence would help matters considerably, and proceeded at once to call her, but, as no answer came to Fred's stentorian "Nowah, Nowah," they con cluded to go in search of her. The bath-room being the last place where hey had seen her, consequently to it they repaired, but nothing greeted them there save the great bath-tub, which stood invitingly full of water. "Well

now she's wunned off, so we must 'muse our own selves, Is'pose. Let's do fwissen in'is bid baff tub, Bess, till mamma comes, and here's a whole spool of twead; we can have gweat long lines," continued he, running to the window.' "Nowah always gwives us such wee short lines." "But these are too long," suggested

"Oh, no, wey ain't, only 'e baff tub's too short. I wish we had a gweat long wiver to fwis in; but, oh! Bess," he cried, jumping up and down gleefully, ' Nowah's don an' lef' the cwistern open. We can go an fwis in 'at, 'en our lines won't he too long," and away bounded both children. And all was quiet the next half, when suddenly the neighborhood was aroused by one prolonged agonized shriek, and hurrying in the direction of the sound the neighbors found Norah in a dead faint just beside the open distern, and little Bess rubbing her eyes in awestruck wonder wakening from a nap she had been taking on the shaded grass just a short distance beyond. And peering into the great open-mouthed cistern nothing was to be seen there save a little white sailor hat floating slowly and silently on the unrippled surface. And when a few moments later the front door of the handsome house opened and Minnie Leslie came bounding upstairs, calling gleefully for her pets, she was met by pale, awestruck faces which seemed filled with dread and fear as she approached.

"Why, friends," she cried, then suddenly a consciousness of some dire evil seemed to take possession of her, and growing deadly pale she piteously asked, My babies, are they sick?" As she laid her hand on the door of her room. but before she could turn the knob, a kindly hand was laid on hers to draw her away, but she emphatically threw it off and pushed on into the room. Occu pied only by the silent figure of little Fred, stretched on his tiny white bed, and from whose limp, still body still trickled the little rivulets of water, the long yellow curls -now straight and reaching below the little, plump waist—the white dress, broad sash and tiny blue slippers, the busy little hands all so cold, wet and still, met the gaze of the mother whose agonized shrieks again and again rang through the great, still house as she bounded across the room and caught the little one in her arms, begging, pleading, oh, so piteously! for just one word to wake up and say "Mamma" just

once more. "Oh, my darling! my darling! won't you never put your little warm arms around my neck again, and ask in your sweet little way, 'Mamma, doth you lug me?' and wait for the answer of kisses, which was always yours; for, my darling, I did love you! God knows I loved my baby boy! but why—why did I ever leave him? If I had stayed with my babies, God would never have sent this cruel punishment!"

So she talked and moaned the whole night through, holding fast to the little, lifeless form—all efforts to take him away proving unavailing—and not until the first day-dawn did the bright, glittering eyes once close; then, suddenly, came "Yes, I know, but it's all so still and the blessed swoon, and she lay passive and helpless in her husband's arms, unconscious of her sorrow and the agony with which his own heart was well-nigh bursting, but smothering for her sake, and, in the months that followed, when her life was given back after the raging difirium of the long weeks of brain fever, and she moved about the house a mere shadow of herself, she learned to lean upon the strong arm of a kind Father, who, "though He chasteneth, still loveth," and, in time, she grew the same cheerful, smiling Minnie of old, and she thought of her little one only as an inmate of that bright, beautiful city where "Never sets the sun nor fades the leat." Though she still pales slightly and answers tenderly, "I can't leave my little ones," if asked by a stranger to her experience if she contemplates a summer

BUSHNELL, III.

The Law of Entail. Much misapprehension exists in this country as to the present powers of entail in England. There is no such thing as a law of primogeniture, except in so far that if a man die intestate his real estate would pass to his eldest son, except in Kent, where it would be divided among all his sons. Up to the close of the last century the power of entail was illimitable. It was curtailed in consequence of the extraordinary will made by a mer-chant named Thellussen, of Swiss origin, who accumulated a vast fortune in London, partly by buying up jewels from French emigres at the time of the great revolution. Mr. Thellussen intended his money to accumulate until it would have reached about \$700,000,000. The Government, deeming it undesirable that any subject should possess wealth so colossal, introduced a bill limiting entail to living persons and twenty-one years afterward. This is is not much greater than the power of entail in New York, and almost identical with that in Massachusetts. Many estates in and around New York-the Lefferts, Rhine lander, for example—are entailed. In England hundreds of great properties are completely unentailed, and it is purely the custom, not the law, of the country which will cause them to be transmitted to the eldest son. Men who are very liberal in politics (avor the custom, because they think that it keeps up the position of a family, and that were an estate divided up in the next generation none would be better for such division. It is not generally understood here that the law in England permits a man to leave his property precisely as he pleases. and that a Duke can leave all to his footman. The great estates, for instance, of the Duke of Hamilton, Premier Duke of cotland, were, up to the time of his marriage, absolutely unentailed. This came out of some law proceedings .-London Times.

Mr. and Mrs. Ames, of San Francisco, agreed that they were unsuited to each other, and that a separation was desirable, but how to obtain a divorce was puzzling, because neither had a grievance that would stand the test of the law. Their conclusion was that the husband should give the wife ground for complaint by whipping her; so he amisbly knocked her down, and she got the

Since the opening of the Washington headquarters at Valley Forge, they have been visited daily by tourists, and now the register contains page after page of OUR YOUNG FOLKS. Our Balfy.

Out at the toes, Frotting about Where er mother goes; Where er mother goes;
Boiled gingham dress,
Put on just now—
They do get so dirty,
No one knows how;
Little black face,
Black each wee hand—
Been making mud pies,
And playing in sand.
Dear, precious head,
Touseled and rough;
Bright, laughing eyes;
Can't eee enough;
This is our baby
All day. All day.

Two little feet,
Rosy and bare;
Two chubby hands,
Folded in prayer;
Fired little head, Dark-ringed with hair: Boft baby face,
Dump'ed and fair;
Pansy b'ue eyes,
Heavy with aleep; Silv'ry sweet voice,
Livping—"Father, us keep;"
This is our baby
At night.

NELLIE E. BARNES.

Old Bannibal. "No, mother," said Col. Dunway to his wife, at the breakfast table, "I shall ride the black colt on parade to-day. Hannibal is too fat and too old."
"Too old? He and Barry are just of

an age." "And Barry's only a little colt yet? Weil, you may bring him and Prue out to the grand review in the afternoon, but guess I'll ride the black this morning. You can put Hannibal in the carryall. Perhaps he'd like to take a look again at

regiment of troops in line.' Barry and Prue listened with all their ears. They knew there was to be a grand parade of soldiers that day, and they were prouder than they knew how to tell of the fact that their father was to wear a uniform, and ride a horse, and give orders to some of the men.

"Prue" said Barry, "father's going to 'speck them.' "In-speck them," whispered Prue, correcting him. "Nobody else knows

That might be, for Col. Dunway had been an officer of the regular army, and he was now Colonel of a regiment of militia; but there was one thing he had said that puzzled Barry and Prue dread-

"Barry," said Prue, after breakfast,

"Father says he is."

"And he said he was fat." "Dr. Barnes is old, and he's fat." "But his head's bare."

"Nibble isn't bald, and he isn't gray, either."

"He's brown." Mrs. Dunway had told the exact truth about Hannibal, or Nibble, as the children called him. He and Barry were just of an age, and he had been a mere

2-years-old colt when Prue was a baby in her cradle. It was after that that Col. Dunway had taken Hannibal with him to the army and brought him home again. He had been a war-horse, the Colonel said, and so it would not do to turn him into a plow-horse, and the consequence was that Nibble did not have enough work to do, and he grew fat too Yet he and Barry were only 9 years old apiece. That made eighteen years between them; and, if you added seven years for Prue, it would only have made twenty-five, and everybody knows that is not very old, if you had given them all to Hannibal. Barry and Prue would have given him almost anything they had, for he was a great friend and crony of theirs.

"Prue," said Barry, "let's go out to the barn. I've got an apple.'

"He can have my bun. What there was left of it, that meant, for Prue's little white teeth had been at work on the bun. That had been a troubled morning for Hannibal. Before he had finished his breakfast a party of men rode by the house, and one of them was playing on a bugle. He had set Hannibal's mind at work upon army matters and war; so when Barry and Prue came to see him he would not even nibble. He smelled of the apple, and he looked at the bun, but that was

"He's getting old," said Barry.

"And fat," added Prue. "Tell you what, Prue, let's take him out into the lot. I know mother'd let

That was likely, for Mrs. Dunway always kept safer about them if Nibble were keeping them company.

"I'll get on his back."
"And I'll lead him. Wait till I fix

the halter." Prue climbed up on the side of the stall where Nibble was, and he stood perfectly still while she clambered over to her place on his back. Barry knew exactly what to do, and the old warhorse began to think he did himself. He must have been thinking, for he half closed one eye as he was walking out, and opened the other very wide, with a wonderfully knowing look. He was looking down the lane, and he saw that the front gate was open, and just at that moment there came up the road, very faint and sweet, the music of the cavalry

bugle.
"Nibble! Nibble!" exclaimed Barry,

"where are you going?" Hannibal did not answer a word, but walked on down the lane very fast indeed, and Barry lost held of the halter. As for Prue, she was not scared a particle, for she had ridden in that way many a time, and her confidence in herself and old Nibble was unbounded.

"Cluck, cluck, cluck-get-ap." "Stop, Prue, stop! He's going

"Get-ap | Come, Barry. Oh, there's mother at the window!"

Mrs. Dunway was not trightened any more than Prue, for she said to herselt: "Too old, inueed i Well, they're more like three children, when they're together, then anything else. I'm glad he is fat. He won't go too fast for Prue." He was in the road now, and he

seemed disposed to keep Barry from again getting hold of that halter. 'Oh, dear," said Barry, "the paradeground's down there."

Hannibal knew that, by the music, and he was almost trotting now. In fact, he was looking younger and younger, somehow, every minute, and Barry felt more and more as if he ought to have hold of the halter, instead of merely running alongside and shouting to Prue.

The regiment was drawn up on the great bare field where the review was to be that afternoon, and they looked

so, as he sat in front of them, on his handsome black colt, and a number of other officers who were riding with him said the same, and so did the ladies who

were keeping them company. Just then the bugle sounded again, from the head of the column, and Prue had to hold on hard, for Hannibal suddenly began to canter, and he answered the music with a loud, clear whinny of delight. Barry was half out of breath with running, but he kept up with the other two, and in a moment more Hannibal haited, proudly arching his neck. and treading daintily upon the grass,

right in front of the regiment.
"I declare." exclaimed Col Dunway. "the old fellow has come to review the

"So has Prue," said one of the offi-

Barry hardly knew whether to laugh or cry, but the soldiers suddenly broke out in a wild "hurrah."

They were cheering Prue and her warhorse, and Col. Dunway himself was compelled to let the "three children" stay and keep the place Hanuibal chose for them at the head of the regiment. There was plenty of apples for Nibble

that day.

Van Snyder on the ferry, and, after

shaking hands respectfully with that

venerable friend of the family, said,

How Dr. Potts Pulled Through. Young Gluckerson met old Judge

"Did you hear of that terrible accident up at Potts' the other night?" "Accident! Why, my dear young friend, no. Nothing serious, I hope?

said the Judge, much interested. "Well, I'll tell you how it was," said Gluckerson in a mournful voice. "You see, the old doctor was out until about 2 in the morning attending some patients, and, supposing he would be hungry when he came in, Mrs. Potts put a large pan of mush and milk—the doctor's tavorite dish, you know-under the stove to keep warm for him."

"Yes! yes!" said the Judge eagerly, as Gluckerson stopped to light a cigar. 'Go on—what then?"

"Well, the doctor came in after a while and went groping round in the dark for his mush-couldn't find a match, you know-and, as luck would have it, he picked up instead a pan containing bread, put there to raise over night. He was too tired to notice the difference—besides he had taken two or three nips as he drove round, and so he actually ate up all the dough !"
"Gracious!" said the Judge.

"It's a fact, though. Well, toward morning the doctor began to swell, and swell—the yeast was just getting its work in, you know-and pretty soon the whole family was up and rushing around half distracted. The doctor kept on groaning and shricking and swelling, until be looked like a Saratoga trunk. At last they found out what he had done. and the whole family piled right on top of him, and sat there while they sent for a cooper,'

"A cooper?" "Yes, you see they saw at once that unless something was done the doctor would burst before morning. So the cooper started in and put nine of those big half-inch beer-keg hoops around his stomach. Of course that stopped the swelling, and, by keeping a tin tub down his throat for gas to escape, he jus managed to pull through." "Oh, the doctor pulled through, did

he?" "Oh! yes; he's all right now, ex-

cepting—"
"Excuse me," said the Judge grimly, as he took out his note book, "but will you favor me with your middle name in full. They are getting up a medal for the champion liar in the State, by order of the Governor, and I think I'll send in

But the boat had landed and the promising young candidate had melted away in the crowd.—San Francisco Post.

Rhymes of Animals.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes: I strung the following lines together to tickle the ears of my httle boys, 4 and 6 years old. They tease their mamma to read it over and over again, and they fetch the big illustrated dictionary to have her point out the animals with such strange names, and tell what she can about them. This fancy for rhyme and rhythm is, I suppose, a characteristic of nearly all children, and perhaps the publication of this will amuse a wider circle than my little household. The aim has been, after euphony, to have the most incongruous animals in juxtaposition:

Alligator, Beetle, Porcupine, Whale, Bobolink, Panther, Dragonfly, Snail, Crocodile, Monkey, Buffalo, Hare, Dromedary, Leopard, Mudturtle, Bear, Elephant, Badger, Pelcan, Ox, Flyingfish, Remdeer, Anaconda, Fox, Guineapig, Dolphin. Antelope, Goose, Hummingbird, Weasel, Pickerel, Moose, Lboy Bhyrocerys, Out. Kanyon, 19 Ibex, Rhinoceros, Owi, Kangaroo, Jackal, Opossum, Toad, Cockatoo, Kinghisher, Peacock, Anteater, Bat Lizard, Ichneumon, Honeybee, Rat, Mockingbird, Camel, Grasshopper. Mouse, Nightingale, Spider, Cuttlefish, Grouse, selot, Pheasant, Wolverine, Auk. Perivinkle, Ermine, Katydid, Hawk, Quail, Hippopotamus, Armadillo, Moth. Rattlesnake, Lion, Woodpecker, Sloth, Salamander, Goldfinch, Angleworm, Dog, Tiger, Flamingo, Scorpion, Frog, Umcorn, Ostrich, Nantilus, Mole, Viper, Gorilla, Basilisk, Sole, nippoorwill, Beaver, Centipede, Fawn, Yantho, Canary, Polliwog, Swan, Yellowhammer, Eagle, Hyena, Lark, Zebra, Chameleon, Butterfly, Shark.

It Was Alfonso.

A well-dressed young man entered s Madrid shop, and, after walking uneasily about for a time, asked: "Have | Eye. you any watches with India-rubber cases?" The astonished shop-keeper answered in the negative. The youth shambled up and down the floor a few times and again said: "You haven't any rattle-boxes with diamond handles, I suppose?" "No, sir," said the s. k. How young does a child begin to use a velocipede?" asked the youth. "It depends a good deal on the kid," was the answer; "some begin young, some don't." "Would you sell me a twowheeled one and change it for a threewaseled one if it was a girl?" "Couldn't do it," came the curt response. The youth went out, and the shop-keeper reposes in the lowest dungeon of the castle. It was the King of

Smoking is to be prohibited among West Point cadets. Hazing will go on

DEAD.

BY ALMA LATTIK.

Within the flower-lined casket she was laid, Without a tear, without a moan; The crimson life-blood of my heart seemed The light to deepest darkness grown.

I laid my durling down without a sigh.

For grief for words was all too deep;

My anguished heart could only send one cry, O God, in heaven my darling keep!

'I cannot lose her; she's my only one; Th, let me to her, Lord, I pray!" But ah! the golden light of setting sun Shone on her fair, but hie.ess, clay.

I know my darling's shining form will wait Beyond this world, where grief's dark night Enshrouds my saddened life, at heaven's gate. I'll meet my child where all is light.

He Was Lying.

There was a row in a saloon on the Strand, and a middle-aged man was forcibly ejected. A reporter was de-tailed to find out the facts, which furnish an amusing incident of the cam-

There was quite a crowd in the saloon talking politics. The shabbiest man pushed his way in, and seemed to take an absorbing interest in the discussion, One gentleman said:

"Hancock will get nine-tenths of the Federal soldiers.

"You are right," said the seedy man in a loud, sonorous voice, clapping the speaker on the shoulder. "You just bet he will scoop em. I am an ex Federal soldier myself, an' I'll vote for old Hancock.'

The attention of the crowd was di rected to the patriotic soldier.

"Were you in Hancock's corps?" "Gentlemen," said the seedy man, running his arm through the hole in his hat, "I have voted the Republican ticket all my life, but next November my vote goes for my old commander. may not like his politics, and they may

say he puts on style, but when a Gen-

eral of the United States army gets off

his horse to help me when I am lying

helpless on the blood-stained field of battle, slippery with human gore, I am going to vote for him, anyhow." "Hurrah for Hancock!" shouted the

crowd. "Will you join us?" asked several enthusiasts of the grateful soldier, as they advanced in solid column on the bar. The healths of Hancock and English were drunk with enthusiasm several times.

"Hand out some of those high-priced cigars," said another enthus... to the barkeeper. The ex-Federal took half a dozen.

"I've a great notion," said another

enthusiast, holding the Hancock man off at arm's length, and surveying him from top to bottom, "I've a great notion to make you a present of a new suit of clothes. "Were you badly wounded?" asked

another sympathetic enthusiast. "I was lying on the blood-stained field of battle, slippery with human gore,

weak and faint from loss of blood, with my leg shattered by a reb-I mean a hostile cannon ball. I had fallen early in the fight." rnest crowd gathered close around the patriot to catch every word.

"Gen, Meade has given orders to advance and drive the reb-I mean the hostile foe-from his position. Just as I was expecting to be trampled under foot, up rode Gens. Hancock and English. " English!" bawled the crowd.

"Yes, Gens. Hancock and English, riding side by side, just as you see their pictures, only they had their swords drawn. I was lying weak and helpless And so it was, but this time it was

not on the blood-stamed field of battle. slippery with human gore, but on the hard pavement, shippery with tobacco-He got up and shuffled down the

street, muttering, "It seems to me English don't bring as much strength to the ticket as I thought he would."-Galveston News.

Landing a Shark.

If you ever lived on a farm and had a reluctant cow to turn when she wanted to go into the woods on both sides of the road and climb trees, you know what it is to haul in a shark. You yell all the time. Must yell from the time the hook catches until the shark is in, or you'll never get him. And the rest of the crew help him. They shout encouraging remarks at you. Hand over hand you tug at the line. Inch by inch the shark takes it out. You rally, and brace your feet against the gunwale, and in he comes again. You think you must have about 500 fathoms of line out. You begin to wish you were a windlass. You puff, and yell, and pant, and howl, and strain, and shout, and pull, and shriek, and sweat, and wall, and surge, and haul, and yank, and all the time that provoking shark is just holding back with the steady, unswerving, agginvating retuctance of a balky mule on a July hillside, and over and through your own articulate shoutings you can hear the

rest of the crew: "Lift him up, Judge; lift him right out of the water." "Hang on to him, Hawk-Eye; raise him, raise him!"

"Puff louder, Colonel, and you'll fetch him! "Robbie," chimed in her little screne Highness from her lofty seat, "dont"

step,on your eyes." And, indeed, my organs of vision were standing out and looking at each other in great amazement over the top of my nose, having never seen each other before, and being greatly surprised to find they were twins.—Burlington Hawl-

Personal Security.

"Will you do me a favor?" said young Brooks to his wealthy friend, Simeon Hansom. "What is it, John?" and Hansom. "I wish you would lend me £20, sir." "Call at my countinghouse," rejoined Hansom, John was not long in paying his respects, "What security can you give me, young gentle-man?" "My personal security, sir."
"Very well, get in here," said Hansom, hiting up the lid of a large iron "Get in there!" exclaimed John, in astonishment, "what for?" "Why, this is where I always keep my personal securities."

Among the fish of the United States the cod comes first in money value, the salmon second, the mackerel third and then the menhaden. In weight the last

YANKEE CHARON BY PAUL M. RUSSELL.

a days of old, se we are told, Beside the Stygian ide Old Charon dwelt, with whom all deals Who sought the other side.

and for his task, he each would ask A obole in return.
severy gent who lacked a cent He left the cout to urn.

And motley crowds, in funeral shrouds, Awaited on the shore; And there would stay, who could not pay A hundred years or more

among the throng that came along, New England sent a man— Twas Eli Brown, of Boston town, Who had o'erstepped life's span.

He lacked the tin to let him in To the Elysian grove; an eath he swore that he no more By Styx's tide would rove.

He picked up sticks and 'gan to fix A raft on which to float; An Trishman who's near at hand He hired to build the boat.

Bays Pat, "Be gob, a payin' job
"Twould be for you and me
With fine desate that lad to chate,
And row there over free." Then Eli said, "Twas in my head.
That very thing to do.

Now, launch her in, and we'll begin To run our vessel, too.

"By darn," said he, " just wait and see How we will run this biz. Pat, holler loud and get a crowd, Get every soul there is.".

Pat "hollered" loud and got a crowd
Upon the new-made boat,
Then Eli said "For every head
I'll take a ten-cent note." When Charon saw the nat'ral law

Transgre-red by Eli Brown,
He scratched his head and sadly said,
"My price of fare goes down." They traveled o'er from shore to shore-These rival boats—all day,
Brown brought a load each time he rowed
Because he asked no pay.

When not one more was on the shore.

The crew their care laid down. Then Charon spoke and silence broke
Unto cute Eli Brown:

What god art thou who guid'at that prow What god, by Jove sent down?" Then Ell Brown, with tempest frown, "By Jove, I'm Ed Brown,"

They row the Styx; the price they fix An obole for each way. Pat's at the o.ra, while Charon enores, And Brown takes in the pay.

MY JEALOUS NEIGHBOR.

BY UNCLE LUTE.

"Lay by your pen, kind friend, and speak to me. Counsel me; condemn me; pity me. Anything, anything to divert my mind, for my heart is breaking.

These words, half a wail and half a whisper, fell suddenly upon my ear with such a pathetic appeal for sympathy that, had a knife pierced my heart, its keen throb of pain could not have been greater. My pen dropped from my fingers. and I felt, in that moment of sudden transition from mystic realms of dreamland, that the sorrow of some soul had been wrapped around my heart like a mantle thrown around my person.

Turning around there stood, leaning yearningly toward me, the charming young wife of my esteemed friend and neighbor, Charley -. She nad run across their garden into my sanctum, unexpected and unannounced. We had long been intimate neighbors, so this liberty did not surprise; but her strange,

heart-rending appeal startled me.
"Minnie," I said—she was always Minnie to me-calmly and kindly as my

surprised state would admit, "what is it? Tell me your trouble, my child, and whatever I can do you know I am vours to command. At the sound of my quiet, studied voice, her wild, flashing eyes filled with great glistening tears, and hiding her face in her hands she sank into a chair and sobbed like a child. And a child she always seemed to me, though twenty fruitful autumns had graced her with their maturing charms. In view of my years, which so greatly contrasted with hers and her husband's, they had looked upon me, or at least she had, more in the light of a Platonic father than a stranger with mortal desires and passions. But, as God is my witness, I never looked upon this bewilderingly beautiful young girl-wife with other sensations than those experienced in beholding a beautiful flower or other attraction of nature. I was ever a passionate admirer of all beauty in nature, and felt an awe and adoration for the same, whether in the plant or animal kingdom. True, I was not unmindful of those superior attractions peculiarly applicable to her by virtue of her sex, when contrasted with other objects worthy of admiration, else I would not have been a manly man. But to be more explicit, my loyalty to her state was as chaste as my admiration for the flowers blooming in her garden. She was always free, joyous and happy; mingling her silvery voice with the songs of the early birds of morning; and her musical laugh borne on the calm of the evening breeze to my tired mind was a cheering remembrance of frequent occurrence. Many a fresh boquet and tempting dish found its way on my table, placed there by her own little hands, prompted, I knew, by the purest and kindest impulses of her womanly heart. Sometimes she and her husband would drop in for a neighborly chat, often begging their kind uncle, as they were wont to address me, to read to them from my storehouse of lore; and oft the wife would draw me away from myself in a train of conversation which only her intelligent tact and appreciative attention could do. All this freedom of neighborly intercourse had broken down all conventional barriers, so much so that artless Minnie often ran in alone with some question to ask, a bit of news

to tell, or as before stated some delicacy

for the palate, or blossom for the eye to feast on. In turn, I lent her books, ran

in with a fresh newspaper, or perhaps a

new poem clipped from some publica-

tion, and conferred each with the other

upon its merits and demerits—youth,

beauty and freshness, and age and sage

experience balancing the scales of our

judgments. But never before had neighbor Charley's wife Minnie appealed

to me for sympathy. Many, many a care, many a saddened thought had her

opporture presence and cheering smiles

dispelled from my life's experience; and

now the little dazzling constellation of

mirth and loveliness was transformed to

me for a word to soothe, a cooling

draught to heal the pain of her newly-

sciously came to wrecking my young neighbor's happiness for life. "Minnie," I said again, "pray do not cry. Tell me, my dear neighbor, word for word, if you wish me to know all your troubles." And I drew near her, and, unreservedly as a father might fold his infant child in his arms, gently drew my arms about her sinking, trembling form.

"Oh, sir!" she exclaimed, drawing back, "you—you must not do so, you forgive me, kind friend, but-but you have no right to comfort me now. You can no longer be a father to me. You must go away from here immediately. until Charley..." She hesitated, looking at me through her tears, her hands tightly clasped now beneath her turbulently-heaving breast in an attitude of

uncertain despair.
"Why, Minnie—why, you greatly puzzle me," I stammered. "Tell me at once what has happened? Why must I go away?"

"Because, Charley—he's terribly angry—calls you awful names, and says he'll have you arvested, and charges me with—with being unfaithful. Oh, such a tirade of inconsistencies I never before heard uttered," she breathlessly an-

"Where is Charley?" I asked. "Gone to get a warrant for you. Oh, sir, please make haste. Only think of the scandal! He is so angry he will not reason. He—he—" She broke down then with hysterical cryings. I here made known to her with more sternness than I felt that she must calm herself and explain at once, as it was all a mystery to me, and I could not judge how to act. I gave her to understand, however, that I certainly should not run away-that if I was deserving of being arrested the officer would find me ready to do his bidding. This had the effect to calm her somewhat, and between her anxious fear, lest some uniformed servant of the law should really burst in upon us, and her efforts to further explain, clinging alternately to me, and running to the window, I finally obtained an intelligent understanding of the case. "You know, sir, the other morning when I ran in with the roses, the first in bloom, and told you that the evening before I saw they were opening, and so had arisen unusually early that morning, because I knew they would be open and fresh; and-and other things besides I said which I do not now remember. But-oh, sir, you know I meant no harm, do you not? Oh, say you know it, my dear friend—say you know it!" Thus the poor wounded

child-wife continued her explanation. I hastened to assure her that she said question; that in all our friendly intercourse she had ever conducted herself with the grace and purity of an angel: that any one who thought differently was a consummate brute, any one who declared to the contrary was an infamous

"O, don't say that," she pleaded, "for that means Charley.' "But I'll never take it back," I re-

plied, "Charley or no Charley." "He was just entering his carriage at our door, you know," she continued, and could easily hear all that was said, and, as he drove out of the yard, could

I remembered that such was the fact, and nodded assent. "And, as I gave the roses to you, I said some compli-mentary words relative to the merits of your last-published article, you remember; spoke of the thrilling pleasure the perusal of it gave me, and how plain and easy it seemed to make life's duties; that I never expected to meet any thorns in my pathway now that your splendid words had removed all fears of your frail friend, and for which reason I had removed all the thorns from the roses which I brought you, and—and one had pierced my thumb, which you kindly re-

"I think those were your very words; at least their import. And your rough physician praised your bravery in bearing the pain; eh, my child," I replied, my eyes feasting on the versatile, earnest expressions of her fair, care-clouded face, bespeaking such beauty germs of

"Yes—and sir—just as Charley drove by, do-do you-do you know what you did to-to me?" she asked, with trembling, anxious simplicity of an innocent

"I took the bouquet, Minnie, did I

not, and thanked you for it?" "Oh, yes, but—but something else you did, sir. I thought nothing of it then, nor do I now, and would never have spoken of it only Charley saw it, and—and he is irrecoverably angry, I

"Angry at me, Minnie, for some of-fense of mine when you gave me the

roses?" I curiously inquired. "Angry at you for that, and angry at me for not resenting it, andt for what he is pleased to term my 'seductive, siren ways and language.' He says you are— I'll not tell you what he said, but he—blames me the most. Oh, what shall we do? I am sure we are innocent of any

ill intent, gir." I assured her I could remember nothing which should have given offense—that I was sure there had been no acts or words between us of a censurable nature; and mentally I cursed the contemptible jealousy that could so blindly misunderstand and wound the most ex-

cellent and faithful of wives. "I see you do not remember," she said, "so I will tell you." And the first blush of maidenly modesty which bore a tinge of shame that I ever saw mantle that sweet young face o'erspread it then, while the look she gave me, expressive of firm faith in my honor, and of a noble friendship-a friendship of the mind and soul—so far divorced from all disloyalty to legal ties of earthly relationships that I vowed then and there with all my heart a reverence for such beauty and purity of character, and bemoaned the act that it was ever the fate of such to become bound to mortals whose affections are only prompted by desire, and who look upon every manifest emotion of the heart through glasses blurred by the smoke of lust.

"When I reached the roses up to you," she continued, "and made what Charley in his madness termed my 'little siren speech,' you, in taking them, some way a sorrow-stricken woman appealing to clasped both of my hands tegether in yours with the roses; and, as you exclaimed, 'Thanks, dear Minnie; Heaven tried heart. But what was the cause of i blesses women of your kindly hature her trouble? I will tell you, reader, and purity of purpose, you pressed and how near I innocently and uncon- my hands to your lips; and

had Charley seen the tears which fell from your eyes like dew upon the roses. and dropped warm on my hands, I-I know, sir, he could not have misjudged

the emotion which prompted your caress. So saying she threw her head down on the table and sobbed afresh, begging of me to see her husband and compel him to listen to an explanation, as he was so angry he would not heed a word she

"Then this is what is breaking your heart, is it, child?" I asked, placing my hand upon her drooping head and thoughtfully stroking her luxuriant, wavy tresses, falling about her snowy, dimpled shoulders and fitfully floating s bewildering veil o'er her turbulent bo-

"Narrow minds and bigoted souls of licentious tendencies and pious spinsters of forced celibacy, and young husbands with false and fanciful ideas of passion and gallantry, and old male croakers with no elements left save their shriveling forms publishing their lost manhood, may scoff at the idea of an exalted affection between the sexes, bound by no ties save their God-given right of existing in the same world, my friend," I said: "may scoff, if they will, at the idea of an uncarnal appreciation of beauty, bearing the unmistakable imprint of divine fiat; but whatever inference such may have drawn from past words and acts of mine I care not, and frankly confess to you that, in this su preme moment of great indignation and conflicting emotions, when grave questions throng and knock at the window of the mind and reverberate on my tensioned heart strings, I experience a new thrill of supreme admiration for my young friend, humbled here before me in all the glory of her endowments, and know and feel that my life will be brighter and better for it; and above all I realize that she is the true wife of my respected neighbor, and that I experience no feelings of disloyalty to the sacred relationship existing between you-husband and wife; my only regret being that he so little realizes what a sterling prize he possesses; that he seems to know not, as I know, that, were she encompassed by dangerous associations, the impregnable shield of her virtue would avail her in thought and deed." All this and very much more I said to her, with my hand stroking her hair, and she, amid broken sobs, defending her husband if I chanced to cast a reflection upon him For this I admired her, as I had only sought to stimulate her to a realizing sense of her position in the matter, preparing her for a defensive stand against his accusations.

"Now, Minnie," I concluded, "go nothing censurable on the occasion in and bring your husband face to face with us, you the crushed flower, and I the useless tare in a or ce-blooming garden of

love and beauty.' She arose as I ceased speaking, calm now, but very pale, and her eyes dim

with weeping.
"Yes, kind sir," she said, "I will bring Charley if—if he will come, and all will be made right again."

"It's all right, my darling wife," exclaimed a manly voice, and her husband rushed in our presence. Throwing one arm around the yielding form of his now-joyous and radiant wife, and extending his other hand to me, he begged my pardon and hers, and reproached himself with all the significant epithets he could command. "I have heard and seen all your interview," he continued. "I followed you, Minnie, when you first ran in here instead of going after a war-rant, and have been hiding at the door. I was ashamed of it; but oh! I am twice glad now, for I have seen my folly, and will never doubt my pet again."

I assured him he had my forgiveness. This," said I, "has been an eventful day to you, my neighbor—the grandest day of your life; for it has taught you the sterling worth and character of her who, though your wife, you knew so little of. It has taught you, neighbor Charley, that you are fortunately pos-sessor of the very best gift under heaven to man—a beautiful, philanthropic, pure and tenderly faithful wife."

"I know it, uncle; I know it," he exclaimed; "God bless you! You and she have taught it to me in the last half hour. And can you ever forgive me, darling?" she asked of Minnie.

"Yes, yes, Charley; it's all forgiven. I am, O! so happy again, my dear husband, you do not know!" Then, heaving a long sigh, as of a great relief, with her hand upon her heart, she added. "There is no more pain here now." And sweetly joyous beamed her eyes. through her tears, looking up at us; beamed with a wife's love-light for him, and a pure woman's friendship-light for

After they left me, in each other's arms, with my blessing, Charley ran back from half way across the garden to again grasp my hand; and Minnie, too, half beside herself with childish happiness, laughingly ran back after

Thus this happy couple, with the warm, tender joy of a new betrothal, sought the sanctity of their own home, eaving the loneliness of their absence

with me.
This, kind reader, was the trouble I and my neighbor's wife had innocently caused; and, while the affair taught me greater discretion in the future, I think Charley never again became jealous of any one's appreciation of his aplendid wife.--Chicago Ledger.

Not in the Play.

The humors of the stage are ofttimes impromptu and entirely unforeseen. A real nule was recently one of the attrac-tions in the play of the "Forty Thieves," as produced in Virginia City, Nev. The result is described by the Chronicle as follows:

No sooner had Ali come out of the cave with his bags of wealth, and attempted to put them on the back of the beast, than he began his part of the performance. He let fly with his heels, kicked the shavings (the supposed riches) out of the bags, kicked down the cavern, kicked down the whole forest, kicked down the wings, kicked the end of the bass-viol leaning against the stage to pieces, smashed the footlights, and finally doubled up Ali by planting both feet in the pit of his stomach. A rope was fastened around him, and he was dragged off by the united strength of the company.

SIR THOMAS HESKETH, says the San Francisco Chronicle, is engaged to be married to Miss Flora, daughter of

ALL SORTS.

THE Mormons are planting a colony in Salt River valley, Wyoming.

A BITING dog deserves to have fleas ; the biter should be bitten. SABA BERNHARDT weighs 110 pounds.

Her wardrobe fills eighteen trunks. THE Prince of Wales has presented President Grevy with a gun and four setter dogs.

PRESIDENT HAVES has accepted an election as Vice President of the American Bible Society.

THE Archbishop of Quebec, Can., advises all clergymen under his charge not to interfere in politics.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH lives in the house Henry Ward Beecher puilt when an Indianapolis pastor. THE colporteurs of the American Bible

Society distributed 10,253 Bibles in Texas during the last four months. SOUTHERN planters hope to find the English sparrows an efficient remedy for the ravages of cotton worms.

Partribers have not been so scarce for many years in London. Well-grown young birds are sold at \$1.75 per brace. The subscription to the fund for the Cincinnati Art Museum has reached the sum of \$250,000, leaving only \$50,000 to be raised.

THE deadly quicksand in the San Pedro river, Arizona, late y swallowed up a carriage containing a gentleman and three ladies.

THE railroad up Vesuvius has done such a flourishing business since its opening that the value of the stock has increased 50 per cent.

"MARRIED-In Chillicothe, Iowa, Herbert L. Rollingstone and Emma J. Moss." Thus does one familiar proverb receive a death-blow.

For several years the estate of Postmaster General Maynard, in Tennessee, has been in charge of a man who was, at one time, one of its movable chattels.

Sixteen young Indian girls have arrived at Northfield, Mass., from the Indian Territory, to enter Mr. Moody's school. Their traveling expenses were paid by Jay Gould.

EMPRESS ELIZABETH of Austria, whom a Paris gossiper styles if the first Amazon of the world," is about to receive, it is said, the title of honorary Colonel of a regiment of Russian Uhlans.

TERESA TUA, of Turin, a young girl of 13, bore off the first prize as a violinist at the Paris Conservatory last year. She has been offered \$40,000 for a five years' tour through the United States.

ITALIAN laborers at home and abroad stick to their national diet of bread, macaroni, and fruit, with an occasional dish of meat. In Italy his diet is based on necessity and abroad on economy.

THE Revue des Deux Mondes, founded fifty years ago, and to-day the principal review in France, failed to pay during the first twenty years of its career. It now numbers 20,000 subscribers at \$10 a year.

DR. HASTINGS, of Boston, says he would as soon think of hiring some man to eat his breakfast as to hite some one to do his singing in church. According to his view, singing is the natural expression of religious joy. JOHN BRIGHT is in better health than

he has enjoyed for several years. It is said that he often takes notes, in the House, as if intending to make a speech, but when the time comes changes his mind and tears up the notes. A PHOTOGRAPH of the express train

known popularly in England as "The Flying Dutchman" has been taken as it passed through Twyford station, on the Great Western railway, at the rate of sixty miles an hour, by a photographer THERE is a revival in crochet in England, but instead of being done in white

thread it is made in colors, both laces and quilts being worked in two contrasting hues. Germans crochet jackets of cotton for small children, instead of using worsted, as is the custom in America.

GEN. GRANT stamps as absurd the story that a \$10,000 set of diamonds. pre-ented him by a Japanese Prince, was stolen from him by his Private Secretury and sold to a Washington pawn-broker for \$5,000. He never had such a present and never met such a loss.

Daniel J. Donohue, the boss war-bler of Brooklyn, challenges the world at large and anybody in particular to whistle with him for \$50 to \$500 a side and the championship of America. He lays great stress on the flute-like character of his piping, and defies the universe to match it.

SAYS the Philadelphia Times: "The sooner a girl selects which course she will take, the better it will be for her. She may go to school and learn, or she may take an exclusive course of party and grow up a beautiful dunce. The season advances, and the girl should make her choice early."

Two Patriarchal Apple Trees.

In Skowhegan, Me., are two russet apple trees; the oldest was planted in 1762. The tree is seven feet from the ground to the branches, five in number, all of which are very large and average thirty-five feet in length, covering a space of ground six v-three feet in diameter. In these branches a playhouse for children has been built for half a century or more Anywhere from the ground to the branches it measures thirteen and a half feet. The tree is more than four and a half feet in diameter, and it has been a good bearer-from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels of apples have been picked from it each year. But the frost and rain have made a seam in the branches, and recently one of them has broken, but the other four are green and bring forth their fruit in due season. The other tree, forty-eight years younger, is a sprout of the old tree. It stands thirty-two feet from the old tree, and bears the same kind of apples, is three feet in diameter, and perfect in every way.

Some time ago a dead body curiously browned, as if cooked, was found at Fontainebleau, and sent to the Paris morgue. It was identified as a mummy. by a person who had brought it from Egypt, but he was arrested on suspicion of foul play, and had to get the evidence of scientists to procure his acquittal. All Paris was agog about the matter, United States Senator Sharon, of Ne and a clever dramatist worked the incident into a play. Newspare

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs.

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at this office or send for advertising rate card. BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, NOV. 12/1880

RELIGIOUS SERVICES. METHODIST UNURCH-Services every day in the non thurch on 5th savert, at n h, m and Tp. 42 innday school immediately after morning service. Fraver meeting every Wednes my evening at the paramage at 7.30 p. m. J. M. Born, Pastor. PRESETTERIAN CHUREN.-Sunday service at 11

a. m.and 7:00 p. m., St. Paul time. All are invited; seats free. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Weekly prayer and teachers' meeting wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. W. C. Stevens, Pastor. CHAPEL OF THE BREADOF LIFE, (hpiscopal), kev. A. J. Yeater, Roc or Morning Prayer, with sermo, each Sunday, at H O'clock, A. M. Sunday School immeniately after service. Holy Communion first Sunday in each month. No night service until let of Sept. Strangers condially exvised to worship with us.

Carnonic Cut men .-- Piret mass, 7:30 a. m.; high mass with sermon. We Was the sainday school ? p. m.; vespers, exhortation and benediction, 7:30 p m. nam street, west end. REV. D. H. BI SNING, Rector.

REV PATRICK KIENAN, Assistant.

SECRET SOCIETIES. 3. 7. & A. M.—the regular communications of Bismarck hodge. No. 16. A. F. & A. M., are held in their ball on the first and third Mondays effect month, at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are contailly invited.

John Davidson, W. M.

JOSEPH HARE, Sec'y. 1. O. O. F.-'. regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 2 archeld in Raymond's hallevery Tuesda Brothers in good standing are cor-dially (wited Louis Hechter N. G. Sig. Hanat fit, SeCly.

BISMARCK FIRE COMPANY.

Regular meetings at City Hall on the first Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Seven taps of the belt will be given as a signal.
P. F. Malloy, Foreman. DAVID STEWART, Sec'y

A MAJORITY of the popular vote of the country was east for Garfield-about 82,-000 majority.

CALIFORNIA elects one republican elector and four democratic Judge Terry being beaten by 300 majority.

DUNNELL has a majority over both of his opponents-14,500 over Ward, the days and perhaps for weeks, months or bolting republican, and 8,000 over Wells,

CAPT. COREY has sold the Red River Posten to Mr. Chas. Brandt, of La Crosse, Wis. The Norwegian weekly will continue to prosper as of yore.

Even in Tennessee democracy is so demoralized that the republicans have carried the legislature, and the republicans gain, unexpectedly, a United States sen-

THE New York Sun says Garfield was legally elected and if he lives till the 4th of March he will be inaugurated. Gen Hancock says he will take no part in the effort to reverse the result in New York.

THE republicans not only elect their president by an undisputed majority of the electoral college, but by a majority of the popular vote as well. They have also carried both the senate and house of representatives

GRANT proved himself the noblest Roman of them all in the recent campaign, and to him, more than to all others, Garfield is indepted for his election. He said but little, but drove a nail into the democratic coffin every time he opened his mouth.

In Mississippi 2,000 republican votes were thrown out on account of the form of the tickets. New York democrats, Uster county, are objecting to the repubtican vote that county because there was a double caption on the republican ticket. On such firmsey pretexts as this Barnum is trying to get up a contest in New

THE Northwestern Real Estate and In--urance Journal, published at Minneapohis by H F. Sharp & Co., has just been received. Vol. 1, No. 1, is a spicy, well made-up magazine and there is no reason why the Journal should not continue to prosper. The monthly will be devoted to the real estate interests of the northwest and will be of great value to this and othor sections.

THERE seems to have been some illegal voting done in the Black Hills according to the following from the Times: "The election yesterday made it very evident that a registry law is one of the laws that is needed in the Hills more than any other, and it is the duty of every man in this country, who desires to see a fair election. Their trade is not wanted. No saloon have not got the time to get out your own trees and it is the duty of every man in this drive away custom and force regulations of doors. It comes from the Missouri river bottom of doors. It comes from the Missouri river bottom of doors. It comes from the Missouri river bottom. country, who desires to see a fair election, | for restraint. Their patronage ought to | to make it a point to labor with our new. | be spurned as the price of blood was ly-elected legislators for such a law, spurned. lynen bullwhackers can vote at every preamet through which they pass, be it one or a dozen, it is about time that some accion was taken to protect the ballot-box."

Ar least two Bismarckers are happy in anticipation of the selection of T.C. Platt for postmaster-general. In that case one of them swears to control the uppoint-Si. Paul house, but, Mr. Garfield has about cetermined to satisfy the Grant, element by a lender of the war portfolio to Gen far Lie prominater general, while the seat | paper for business reasons, he a hould la | 49tf

of the navy department will be transferred from the banks of the raging Wacontinued secretary of the treasury in view of his splendid work in the direction of resumption.

A WORD TO SALOON KEEPERS. During last winter there was effective temperance work done. We say effective because one man was rescued from his cups who before that was a common drunkard and has become a source of pride and comfort to his family and triends and others were saved for a few months from intemperance and its evils. But the cause languished because priests, preachers and laymen have had other work to do and as a result several of the wrecks raised temporarially have reached the gutter again. But this ardicle is not intended to incite the temperance people to renewed activity, for much of their work is as idle as the winds, but it is to appeal to saloon men-to their manhood and their love of humanity, to take hold of the matter themselves and remove some of the more fearful results of intemperance. To beg them to refuse the cup that intoxicates to the few men in the city who when intoxicated are a reproach to humanity, who rob their wives and children not of the comforts but of the necessities of life in order that |they may quench their thirst for alcohol. | Regarding alcoholism as a disease" it seems terrible that men and their families are not protected frem its effects.

The insane are cared for. Those sick from other causes age given relief and sympathy. The widow, the ophans, the halt and blind and eyen idiots always have a helping hand extended to them, and in caring for the unfortunate none are more liberal than those engaged in the liquor traffic, but for the family of the man addicted to excessive drink there is no relief. Day by day his substance is wasted; and day by day his God-given powers, his energies and those qualities that make home happy and life desirable are frittered away, and wife and children are made to suffer until life becomes a burden to them as it has become a reproach to him who should be their protection and support.

Think how good a husband, true a man and reliable a citizen . -----is when he does not drink, but just one drink and the light of that home disappears for even years. See how hard 18. + works to keep herself and children, and as we write her husband lies in the street in drunken stupor. Think of the case occurring in St. Paul last week. The wite left by a drunken husband while in labor pains to suffer for days from inattention and finally to the alone and unnewspaper work. Publish the news of cared for. No wonder the guilty hus- the day; comment in an easy, straightband, like Judas who betrayed his Lord, forward manner, make a red hot contest committed surcide. But are men engaged in the sale of liquor without blame to please himself afterward the bulk of when they know the fallings of the men his friends and patrons. He should help who drink? It a man who is a raving in every manner possible to build up the mantac should seek means to destroy his property and his own life, or make himself incapable, by maining himself and family, would those who knowingly supplied the means to accomplish his purpose hold themselves brame. less? The law protects the Indian by making it a crime to sell him liquor. It protects the minor by imposing heavy penalties, but not until the saloon men combine to save their business from reproach will the inebriate's family receive protection. There is in no land a better temperagree to abide by it and see that those who violate it suffer its penalties. Sec

tion 4 of that law provides: Any wife, mother, father, son, daughter, sister or other relative of a person who is in the habit of getting intexicated, or the county commassioners, or the major of any city, or either missioners, or the major of any city, or either territorial, county or manteipal officer, may make complaint to any justice of the peace of the county where such person resides or may be staying, alieging the name or mannes of the per such habit obtains his inquor, as such relative or such observed, and thereupon said jus-tice of the peace shall without theres thereuptice of the peace shall without charge thereupon issue a notice in writing to such person or
versons so named notifying him or them that
no intoxicating liquors of any kind many be sold
or given usuay by him or them or at his or their
places of business to such person having such habit, and which notice might
at once be served upon such person or persons, as summons are served from justices
courts, and after the service of such notice if any
persons so notified shall sell, give away or permit any person in his place of business to sell or
give away any intexicating liquors to such person about whom he or they have received notice
as afterestid, his license to sell liquor shall from
that time be deemed and held to be cancelled and as aforesaid, his it came to sell inquor shall fidme that time be deemed and held to be cancelled and annulled; and said person so selling or giving away shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, and beliable in a civil action at the suit of such relative to pay him, here or them the sum of five hundred dollars damages for each offence, and no property of any kind shall be exempt from payment of such fine or damages except property absolutely exempt.

THE TRIBUNE would urge the salogn quired. men not to wait for such netice but organize and notify each other of the men to whom it is dangerous to sell liquor. Their trade is not wanted. No saloon

HOW.

"How shall we make a newspaper? asks the editor of the North Pacific Times, and cites several cases of editors who cling to ideas supposed to be unpopular until success is won, and finally in dispair call upon his brother editors to tell him how to make a newspaper. THE ment of postmaster at Bismarck through TRIBUNE idea is to make the paper at Maj. Edwards, and the other through a tractive and interesting. Newspapers like good dinners, are prepared. While Liverpool, London and Globe. 29,000,000 the editor should always please himself and under all circumstances stand fear Cant, and the position of secretary of lessly for the right, he should regard the state to Mr. Conkling. He will come west tastes of his patrons, and if he runs the German-American 2,619,000

bor to please the better elements among them. Of course whatever course he may bash to New England. Sherman will be take he will be sharply criticised, but if true to himself and to his best impulses he will retain the respect of those for whose esteem he cares. Above all things he should be truthful and earnest, for character tells in a ffewspaper as well as in an individual. In gathering the news he should seek for items that will inter est, and even in the collection of the news items the character of the man at the helm is frequently shown. He who runs to police court items, dog fights and barroom brawls is seldom capable of rising above that line of items, and he who gloats over the errors of humanity and magnifies them proves himself a sort of hyena that deserves little aside from Miscellaneous matter should be selected

with direct reference to the faste of the readers of the paper. This item to please the old gentleman over the way who is a great admirer of the paper because it pleases him That to please grandmother so and so who would not for the world do without the paper. This to please the boys and that because it will surely please the girls and their admirers. Variety sufficient to please all should be gathered and care taken to offend none in this de Bismarck, partment. Here should be given "a feast of reason and flow of soul" so to speak, that like a well prepared meal will not fail to satisfy. The editor should be brave and manly. If he desires to attack let him do it boldly ,and bear the blame if blame there be. He who permits an anonymous correspondent to assail one of his patrons or friends through his columns is a coward and would stand by and see his dearest friend outraged without lifting a hand to help, or a sneak who would crawl up and stab in the back not daring to meet you face to face. He who allows any one to occupy his columns to attack another for pay engages in a species of prestitution that is no more honorable than that indulged in by those who sell their souls to do the devil's bidding, or their bodies for purposes vile. The editor who battles for a cause--for temperance or religion-making warfare in season and out, interests but few, disgusts many, accomplishes no good and fails in the end, unless he occupies a field so great that success is certain to come in spite of mismanagement. He who battles for his locality by attack. ing every interest supposed to be hostile wears himself out, wastes his substance and in time drops out of the centest unappreciated and disheartened and is soon forgotten, while the stiller pig steps in

and consumes the fruit of his labor. Since these things are true it is best for a publisher to stick to the legitimate when occasion demands; and labor first interests of his state, county, town and patrons but never go hunting contests, either local, sectional, personal or political, for if ne does he will surely be humilrated in the ead. When forced to make a fight he should make a good one and win glory out of defeat, even, if defeat comes. It pays to avoid them but it never pays to sneak out of one once begun.

10,000,000

Forest Trees ready for delivery. We are propared to ship upon order to any point in Dakota ance law than that of Dakota, but like and Minnesota Yellow Cettonwood Trees from the herd law it is of no effect unless all six inches to six icut high. Our trees are from the Missouri River bottoms, known as "The Forest Nursery of the Northwest." Send in your orders at once and save your tree ciaims. Prices \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, 38, \$10 and \$12 per thousand, according to height of trees. Ad-MITCHELL, EMERSON & Co.. Bismarck, D. T.

By Universal Accord.

AVER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all pur gatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, -carch ing and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and care if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constituiions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is re-

Save Your Tree Claims. Lack of attention will lose a valuable claim The country is setting up and claimants and r the Timber Culture Act must be on the aiert, causing a strict compliance of the law. If you tome, the coltonwood nursery of America, and don't you eastern looks forcet it. They will also tell you how to make a thousand trees take the place of three thousand and at the same time comply with both the spirit and latter of the law.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tenic cures the most obstinate cases of liver complaint.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BISMARCK. - Dakota.

Paid up Capital \$50,000

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Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Having taken charge of the place formerly occupied by John Merk, I have refitted the bar and put in the best stock of Liquors to be found in the city. I invite special attention to my brands of Cigars and ask all my old friends to call and see the at my new stand ypposite the post office.

.IAS. CONDLEY

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Parties driving put from Bismarck will fine The only licensed salson at the "Point." 25

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SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL

In donnection with the house is a strictly first class bar, and pool room. The best place in town to spend an evening.

The bar is stocked with the best Wines, it is not a rest file and the state of t Liquors and Cigars.

A SA FISHER.

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Solo Agent for Val Blatz' Milwankee Premium Export Lager Beer.

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CHOP HOUSE,

Open Day and Night. MEALS at ALL HOURS. Choice Wines, Ligars and Cigars.

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First Class Linuors and best brands of Cigare. Contrally located and the popular resort of the

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JIM TAYLOR.

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We take pleasure in announcing to the people of Dakota that we have piculiar facilities, for supplying anything in the mircantile line at wholesale prices, Dry Goods, Boots and Wearing Apparel, Notions, Wines and Liquors Cigars, Tobaccos, and Smokers' Articles, dook and Stationery. Jewelry, Farniture and Honse-keeping Goods, and in fact anything to eat, wear Samples of goods, rules for self measurement, price lists and any desired information sent on

'he advantage- of dealing through us are manifested and will readily be seen on comparing prices and qualities with other dealers. Everything furnished at lowest figures and

Goods seat by freight, express or mail as de sired. Correspondence w ice with dealers solicited. AYLOR & WILLIAMS, Address 23m1 90 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

H. H. HANES.

A. C. DAVIS.

ED. WILLIAMS.

BISMARCK TREE PLANTING COMPANY,

Bismarck, We are prepared to furnish trees for "tree culture" or ornamental shrubbery, in quantities to suit, delivered to any station on the North Pathe west of Detroit, Mina., at the following

rates, payable C. O. D.:

Cottonwood, 2 years old, \$5 per thousand.
Cottonwood cuttings, 2 feet long, \$4 per thous-

Cottonwood, 3 to 4 years old, 26 per thousand Box Elder, for shade trees, 5 to 40 cents each Box Elder cattings, \$5 per thousand. Shepherdia. (Bullberry, for hedges and fruit. White Ask, for skade trace, 5 to 20 cents each All kinds of ornamental trees from the oldesi noreery in Minnesota. Trees set at reasonable rates by an experienced tree planter.

Address orders to HANES & DAVIS, Managers. Bismarck, Dakota.

T. J. MITCHELL,

Buys and cells deeded and Railroad lands on commissio : selects and locates Homestond, Pre emption and Tree Culture custus, and contracts for breaking and planting frees on treclaims; bave complete township plats of all surveyed lands west of the Missonri River on the Missouri Division of the North Pacific Railroad

Soldiers' Additional Homesteads And Sioux Half-Breed Scrip Furnished at Reasonable Rates parties who prefer to perfect title to lands

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Broken-down, Bebilitated Constitutions, Both male and fe-male, and all difficult cases, for which help can be obtained nowhere else-found to be so by undeniable facts. True Theory. No Deception. The practical results of forty years' experience will be shown to invalids in Pamphles and Circulars by addressing the eni-nently successful Dr. Geo. IV. Fo bes. 171 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 13,100x

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Do you want a perfect Musical Instrument, rivaling the plane and organ, upon which at sight you can perform as perfectly as any professor upon the finitruments mentioned! Then send for our illustrated catalogue of the greatest musical invention of the age, THE MECHANICAL ORGUINETTE, upon which any man, woman or child can play correctly all the popular classic, operatic, sacred, dance and other music. Annue yourself, your family and your friands. Prices 210.00, 212.00, 230.00, 275.00 and 2125.00.

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8 Sample and Catalogue of heet selling articles on earth. World Mfg Co. 122 Nassaw Sr. N.Y.

Rugish steel berril and equinder, medical an existing the bore. Also Ribes, Shot Guns, old., at greatly-reduced medical and existing the bore.

STAGE LINES

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Leave Bismarck for Fort Buford and intervensave memarcs for rort bullord and interven-ing points Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., making the full trip in five days. Stages will leave Fort Buford on sume days, as from Bismarck, at 6 a. m. For express, freight or bassage apply to JOHN LEASURE,
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TREES and VINES Plants and Bulbs BEST IN THE MARKET. CHEAP. Mailing a specialty. Safe arrival guaranteed. Onto logue free to alt. 27th year. 15 greenhouses, 400 acres STRAWBERRY PLANTS POT GROWN. BEST IN THE WORLD.

A Catalogue, with colored plates, free, STORRS, MARRISON & CO., Painswills, Lake Co.

LAND NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE. Bismarck, D. T., 23d, 1880. Complaint having been en U. 23d. 1880. Complaint having been entered at this office by Monroe D. Downs against Mary A. Stevens for sbandoning her timber A. Stevens for spandoning her timber culture entry No. 50, dated May 21st, 1878, upon the northwest quarter of section 12, township 138. Raage 78, in Burleigh County, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are housen. try: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 4th day of Decemberi 1880, at ten o'clock, a m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA,

23-27.

EDWARD M. BROWN.

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the condi

cated by Edward Curran, mortgager, to J. W. Raymond, mortgagee, bearing date the 4th day of June, A. D. 1879, where by the said Mortgagor did grant, bargain, sell and convey anto the said decreases his bargain, sell and convey anto the said more than a later and assume the major methods. did grant, burgain, sell aud convey anto our rate mortragee, his herrs and assigns, the contouring described real estate situated in the County of Pakota, to wit Lot Burleigh au Territory of Dakota, to wit Lot number I'welve (12) in Block number Sixty Four (64) of the City of Bismarck; which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a p.om 180 ty note bearing even date therewith for the san of Seven Hundred and Eight Doll us due in 812 months after date with twelve per cent interest thereon, given by the said Edward Curran to J W. Raymond, which mortgage was any regorded in the office of the Argister of Deeds of the County of Burleigh, D. I., on the 9th day of June, 1879, at 20 clock p. m. in Book B. of Markings.

said note and not large at the date of this notice the sum of seven thindred and Seventy night and BJ 100 Dollars and the sum of kifts, thear allowed by he terms of sail morrage as actorage seven case of foreclosure, and find no proceedings at law or otherwise have be hit ken to recover the amount secured by said motiging or any part thereof, now Therefore, notice is hereby given that by vir the or the power of sale to said moregage con tained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgige wat be for closed by a sale of said mortgage a premises at public saction to the nighest fider which foreclosed by a sale of said mortgage a premises at public anotion to the highest hader which sale with be made by the sherif of burning a country or his deputy, at the front floor of the City that in the City of Bismarck, (the print where the District Court of said country was list held), on the 27th day of November 1850, at two of clock points at 1850 at two of clock points are also be due on said note and mortgage, haden in the sum of Fitty proflars attorneys tees as alonead, and an lawful costs and disbursements.

AND WHEREAS, there is claimed to be due on

Dated October 9tn. 1883 J. W. RAYMOND, FLANNERY & WETHERBY,

Attorneys for Morigagee.

and air law oil costs and disbursements

Sucriffs Sale. DERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Bur-By wirthe of an execut on issued out of the District Court of said county and territory against the goods, chattels and ands of Root till man in layor of J. W. Raymond, I have early dual the ight and title which the said Robert if auxi and on the 9th day of Aug. et. A 11 1 sh), in and to the following described premises, which I shall expose for sale and sell at put in an tion

as the law directs, on the 13th day of Nov other

at zo'clock p. m. at the front door of the city

hall, in the city of Bismarck, the place where the District Court of said county wis list held,

to-wit: Lots number Eighteen (18), Sinctem (19) and Twenty (20) in Block number Sixty two (62) of the city of Bi-marck. Dated October 8, 1880. ALEX. MCAENZIS, Sheriff Burleigh Co., D. T

FLANNERY & WETHEREY,
Attorney & for Plaintiff. District Court.

To the Clerk of the Burleigh Councy Distric Court:
Sig: -An additional term of the Discreet Court
in and for the County of Euricigh well be held at the Court House at Bismarck Burteigh County, commencing on the 23d day of Novem er. 1880, at ten o'clock, in the foremorn of that By the Court.
A. H. Barnes, Junge

Commonwealth Distribution Co. AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE.

In the City of Louisville, on TUESDAY, NOVELIBER 30, 1880. These drawings occur monthly under provious of an Act of the General assembly of Ken

ncky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9 15,4
Lev Phin is a special act, and bas never been repealed.
The United States Circuit Court on March 31s rendered the foliowing decisions Ists-That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal. 2d-Its drawings are not transaffent

The company has now on band a largereserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

NOVEMBER DRAWING. 1 Prize. 330.00 100 Prizes \$100 ca \$10,00 1 Prize. 10 000 200 Prizes 50 ca \$10,00

1 Prize 5,000 ech 10 000 Prizes 20 + 1 12,000 10 Prizes \$1,000 ech 10 000,1000 Prizes 10 ea 10,000 9 Prizes \$300 each, Approximation Prizes \$2,700 9 Prizes 200 each. 9 Prizes 100 each.

Whole Tickets 82. Walf Tickets 81. 27 Tickets 850, 55 Tickets \$100 Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send y Express DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED by Express DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER Orders of 35 and dpwards. by Express, can prism at our expense. At. M. Boardman, Comen Journal Building, Louisville, My., or 307 and 308 Broadway, New York.

MAIL LETTINGS.

Notice to Contractors.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1980.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. in of January 10, 1881, for carrying the malls of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the Territory of Dakota from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and sil other necessary information will be fur nished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

> HORACE MAYNARD, Postmaster General.

> > NEWSPAPERHRCHIVE®

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their time-likewise the new quarters. If Sam Whitney were here what an op portunity he would have to nelect stars for his Opera House. "K" company here tofore has been noted for the "talent" among its members, but it has recently gained some excellent performers. Their impromptu evening concerts are decided ly good, and remind one of that drop curtain whereon was inscribed "Future Bis-

I notice that some of the boys as soon as they are discharged, take the back trail for Minnesota and Dakota. Some who have yet a while to tarry are growing economical and saving up their salary with a view to journeying Dakotaward in the coming spring. Those who have got the land fever will no doubt come out

We are still a busy community. Two large parties at the log camps, getting out logs and the wagon trains daily bringing them into camp. Then the hewing and placing in position with all the other attendant work, at a camp, where the main idea is to get comfortable shelter for the winter, necessarily keeps all hands hard at work. Quartermaster Penney has commenced a comfortable "shack." for Col. Moore and it is expected that all the log houses for the officers will be ready for rooting by the time the material ar rives. The quarters for the companies have been ready sometime.

The papers have, of late, contained a reat deal of news in connection with the killing of Jackson, a freighter, by the Utes, at Ouray, Col., and throughout that section great excitement prevailed. Yesterday "Yellowstone Kelly" came in with the news that some white men and a party of Indians were approaching and would soon be in camp On their arrival it was found the party contained three of the gentlemen whom some of the papers have accused of intentionally giving up young Jackson to the Utes; they are Col. Meacham, Capt. Hoyt and Indian Agent Berry. Deputy Marshal Smith was in charge of the party. They have had a rough journey across country, for six days, but preferred this route to travel through a region of country where violence has been openly threatened. Col. Meacham, who yet feels the effects of the wounds received from the Modocs at the time of Gen. Can by's death, defends the action of Agent Berry, in the strongest terms, and says "Though it may not be correct in law, it was done with the best intention, and under the impression that it was the only thing that would avert trouble." He refers to the sending of Jackson under the citizen guard instead of the military. For one who has received such rough usage. at the hands of the red brothers, Col. Meacham certainly seems astonishingly fond of them. He represents Agent Berry as an unimpeachable man, one who would scorn to do a mean action; and is in fact, incapable of it, and says that he does not attempt to elude investigation, rather courts it, but he does not have any inclination to be mobbed. He also speaks of the Indian killed by the white men, as remarkably good. Whether this means after he was killed or not, I am unable to say. The party who were very much fatigued and rather hungry, were cour-teously cared for by Col. Moore and left this morning for Rawlins, Wy.; from thence they go to Cheyenne by rail. How!!!

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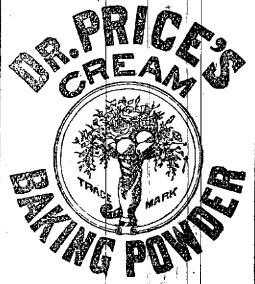
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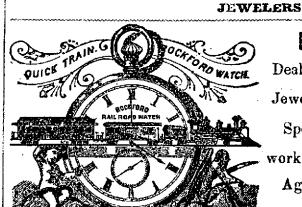
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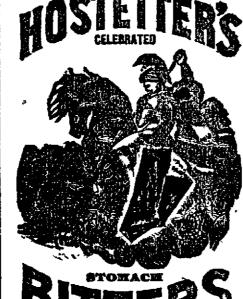
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Ch! I am all alone in the world,
And the world cares not for me;
The rich man shoves me rudely aside;
I am poor, but what cares he?
A penny, sur," but no, it's refused;
He bids me not to annoy;
He wares felt the hiding want He never felt the biting want Of the penniless orphan boy.

A lady arrayed in dewels and silks
Is still more heartless than he;
She sullenly take if the walks were made
For such a wretch as me;
And she shuns the path that I have trod,
As though 'twee a heinous sin
To even step where the shodless feet
Of the beggar boy had been.

*A wretch!" Oh, the tears are starting now, For I temember that mother dear Who always called the sweet, pet names, But she is no longer here;
For God has taken her spirit home,
Where the holy angels dwell;
Oh, He was kind to take her away,
"He doeth all things well," In the dim old attic yonder she died,

And none save me was nigh;
Ah! I forget, the azgels were there,
And the stars were in the sky; I know I held her in my wee arms, Close by the window pane, And told her to look upon the world She nater would view again.

And then, upon a pallet of straw,
I laid her down to die,
And there we lav, heart pressed to heart,
My dying mother and I;
The fire in the grate was low,
And the lamps were burning dim,
And the walls of that low attic cell
Were than death more gram. She died just as the morning woka To usher in the new-born day, And soon the dark-browed sexton came And bore her form away;

And I was thrust into the street,
A beggar chid, to roam
Amid the city wilderness,
With neither friends nor home.

Badly Perplexed. Nothing is more savory to a Southern negro's palate than a reasted fat opossum. One old negro hunter captured a fine specimen the other day, and, feeling hungry, stopped to cook it in the woods. He built a fire and dressed and splitted his meat; but, being very tired as well as lungry, he fell asleep while

the possum was reasting.
As he slept, a "low-trash" negro came upon the scene, doubtless attracted by the fire and the smell of roasting meat. The new-comer approached cau-

tiously, with one eye on the 'possum and the other on Uncle Eph, who slumbered. First, he shook the old man, who turned to an easier position, but would not wake. The stranger took in the situation, and then proceeded to take in the possum. He, too, was a 'possumeater, and he made short work of the dainty roast. He ate and ate till but the

bones were left. Uncle Eph was still sleeping, and il occurred to the vandal that he woult make Eph think he had been to supper, so that when he lawoke he would not suspect the theft! Then the "sowtrash" negro proceeded to 'polsumgrease Eph's hands and face and mouth. and to pile in the old man's lap the

gnawed bones. Nights have mornings, and sleep must have its waking. Uncle Eph awoke and immediately thought of his 'possum. It was not on the fire; it was not anywhere to be seen; but there in his lap were the een gnawed. On his hands, lips and beard was grease and the smell of 'possum. He was self-convicted. He concluded that he had eaten the 'possum, yet he could not remember the

pleasure the eating had given him.

Weighing all circumstantial evidence carefully, the old man slowly pronounced

judgment: "Dat's a fac'. I'se been eatin' dat possum. I'se been eatin' it in my But then his stomach; why did it not

stand out as a witness in the case? 'It felt empty, and yet it should be full. "It's certain sho'r I've done eat up that possum. Must have done it when I'se sleep. But," and the old man placed his hand sadly over his really-empty stomach, but it interferes less'n any possum I ebber did eat."—New Orleans

Narrow Escape from Death.

Picayuns.

"In my judgment that little fellow is doomed," said a gentleman to his companion in a Long island railroad car. The train was on a side track, and the little fellow referred to was a potato-bug crawling intently along across the crest of another track "Yes," was the response, "when he encounters the down train he is apt to get considerably the worst of it." A black-eyed little girl heard these words and saw the bug, and her whole heart went out to the imperiled creature. "Oh, poor little thing!" she said; "why doesn't it climb down? I wish somebody would shoo it off." The train was coming. "Shoo!" cried the little girl; "oh, somebody make it get off the track! It doesn't hear the cars and it can't see very far! It will be killed! The last words were almost screamed, and all the passengers in the car rushed to the interesting side, expecting to see a frightful accident or a narrow escape. Had a human being been in danger the little girl couldn't have been more deeply concerned.
'Oh, it knows!" she continued, while everybody struggled to look where she did. "See, it's getting off! Oh, I'm so glad!" And in fact, the bug, either by accident or seeing its danger, did turn from its course suddenly, and, when the locomotive wheels came up to it, they merely shock it from the rail to the ground. "Oh, it isn't hurt, it isn't hurt!" the child sang, and, turning to the gentleman who had first noticed it. she asked what sort of a thing it was, And he replied, somewhat louder than necessary, that it was a potato-bug, and the passengers all resumed their seats.

A Grave Joke.

In the Jew of Dickens, Scott and Shakspeare, known respectively as Messrs. Fagin, Isaac and Shylock, may perhaps be found a national ideal of the manhood and generosity of the olden time. Such generosity, indeed, is not uncommon at the present day. In a turbid stream which flows through a village not a thousand miles from Mil-waukee a human "floater" was recently found. A Hebrew gentleman happening to pass by while the body was being taken from the water thought that he recognized the lineaments of a brother Israelite, and, being in a generous frame of mind, he offered to assume all of the expenses of a decent burial, which amounted to about \$40. The interment was properly made, and about a week or two afterward the Jew found out that he had paid to bury an Irishman. Then he sued the undertaker to get back his \$40. but the jary stood four to two

against him, and he now mourns, as did Rachel, refusing to be comforted. It's a very grave joke indeed on the Jew. this paying for the burial of an unfortunate Irishman. - Milwaukee News.

A Forbidden Land.

The only forbidden land on the face of the globe is the kingdom of Corea, Loosely speaking, there are not many men in the world who care whether the country is open or shut. But there are enough who do care to make it very uncomfortable for the Coreans, who would much rather live in a land forbidden to strangers than to be liable to constant ruriptions of foreigners, with their proposals for trade, their outlandish notions, and their strange influences on domestic manners, speech and religion.

Nearly ever since the world began, so far as we know, with but few interruptions, the kingdom of Cores has been shut up from the rest of the population of the globe as hermetically as if it were one of the subdivisions of the moon's surface. Until very lately, the only information which we have had about the country, its population, physical peculiarities and its history, has been derived from the tales told by a Dutch sailor who was cast away upon the

Corean coast more than 200 years ago. A few writers, like Seibold and Du Halde, picked up much indirect information in China and Japan from shipwrecked Coreans, who are supposed to have told as many lies, though of a different character, as Henrik Hamel, the shipwrecked Dutchman, after he succeeded in getting away from the Coreans, who had kept him as a curiosity for nearly twenty years. As we are apt to magnify the greatness of the unknown, the prevailing belief through the civil ized world has been that Corea is a land flowing with milk and honey, teeming with riches of all kinds, and filled with gorgeous palaces and cloud-capped towers, the like of which have not been since the days of Kublah Khan and his Oriental splendor. Cupidity has, therefore, been added to curiosity, and the commercial world is eager to break into the forbidden land, to ransack its rich

its marvelous monuments. About Ex-Senator Stewart.

store-houses, and to gape in wonder at

The fickleness of fortune, the heartlessness of flash society and the follies of the nouveau riche cannot be better illustrated than by giving a few facts relating to a late celebrated family in Washington. The wife was the hand some, dashing daughter of a well-known politician, now in office in New Orleans. He was a distinguished United States Senator years ago. The husband was a good lawyer, a United States Senator of great ability, and a heavy mine operator in his far-Western, gold-producing home. He was, in his day, a Monte Christo. He had more money than he could spend. His family went abroad. He built a grand house, copied from some nobleman's palace somewhere abroadround rooms, square rooms, oblong rooms, banqueting rooms, ball rooms, drawing rooms, picture rooms and every thing that was grand. And the wife abroad furnished this grand house. I was told by a very intelligent upholsterer, a trustworthy man who knows his business, that the Gobelin tapestry in one window of this house cost 45,000 francs. and that the chair-covers, of the same material, cost 2,000 francs each. Think of it! The seats and backs of a dozen or so chairs costing \$400 each! The same authority also says that one rug in this house cost \$2,000, and that the curtains in the whole house cost \$30,000. To-day, the Senator is no longer in Congress, but is practicing his profession like any lawyer, in San Francisco, and is getting a good living. His house in this city is vacant. He cannot sell it, and nobody can afford to hire it. No doubt the moths are having a good time in the Gobelin tapestry and the point lace curtains. Wealth that is made in a day is ignorant, ill-mannered, thoughtless, inconsiderate, ephemeral. - Washington correspondence.

Curious Composition. The following rather curious piece of composition was recently placed upon the blackboard at a teachers' institute in Vermont, and a prize of a "Webster's Dictionary" offered to any person who could read it and pronounce every word correctly. The book was not carried off, hewever, as twelve was the lowest number of mistakes in pronunciation made: "A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and coral necklace of a chameleon hue, and securing a suit of rooms at a principal hotel, he engaged the head-waiter as his coadjutor. He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptional caligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his desires, and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he procured a carbine and a bowie-knife, said that he would not now forge fetters hymeneal with the Queen, went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein, and discharged the contents of his carbine into his abdomen. The debris were removed by the Coroner." The mistakes in pronunciation were made on the following words: Sacrilegious, Belial, bronchitis, exhausted, finances, deficit, comely, tenient, docile, Malay, calliope, chameleon, suit, coadjutor, caligraphy, matinee, sacrificable, carbine, hymeneal, isolated, jugular and debris.

Big Thing in Mules.

A Galveston man met a gentleman from Northern Texas, and asked how a certain mutual friend was coming on. "He is doing very well," was the reply. "What business is he at?" "He has got the softest thing in the world of it. He bought a lot of Mexican don keys at San Antonio for \$3 apiece, and, having taken them up to his ranche, he clears \$27 a head on them." "Do they bring such high prices?" "No, but he lets the railroad trains run over them, and the company has to pay him \$30 apiece for them."—Galveston News.

'To get clear of flesh worms, wash your face in warm water and then rub with a coarse towel. This will destroy the flesh worms, which are nothing more | material, and loops and pockets are set

Remance of a Violin.

The history of musicians and singers is often a romance and a dizzy ascent from the depths of poverty to the heights of wealth and luxury. One of these musicians, already on the first rounds of the golden ladder, is Theresa Tua, a young Italian girl. She is 13 years old. and yet has already taken the first prize for the violin at the Paris Conservatory. She had twenty-four competitors from 16 to 25 years of age, but received the prize by the unanimous consent of nine of the best masters 1: Paris. The success of this musical vigy is due chiefly to her father, a bise ayer of Turin. He earned 50 cents a day, but out of this sum, by laying aside 1 cent daily, saved \$2 and bought an old violin. Without instruction, and with only his natural love of music to guide him, he finally

succeeded in playing a number of tunes.

The long evenings after his daily toit

were passed thus in digging, as it were, from the violin the melodies that he remembered. At tast, music mad, he placed the violin and the bow in the hands of his little daughter 6 years old, and said: "Do as I do." The child obeyed, and was soon able to play far better than her father. The indefatigable bricklayer then said to his wife, "You must learn the guitar." "But I have no guitar, and I cannot play." These objections were useless, and the mother, urged on by her mexorable and music-loving husband, could at last play a discreet accompani ment to the violin of Theresa. The three then went from city to city playing in the cafes and hotels, and the father saved money crough to take them to Paris. A lady of Nice gave him a letter to Monsiem Massart, Director of the Conservatory, who immediately perceived the astonishing talents of the child. Here begins the romance of the story, for the father had no more money, and how was the little family to live during the four years necessary for Theresa's instruction? Monsieur Massart, like Aladdin in the story, rubbed his golden lamp, and ten obedient gentlemen responded by giving him each \$6 monthly for his proteges. The result of their liberality and of Monsieur Massart's instruction is that the exbricklayer Tua has been offered by an enterprising American the expenses of himself, his wife and the young violinist, for a period of five years, and \$40,000 beside. He, however, thinks it is not

enough, and hesitates to accept the offer.—Letter from Rome. A Father Who Melted. 5

A fond father beckoned to his twelveyear-old son to follow him to the woodshed, and when they had arrived there he began : "Now, young man, you have been fighting again! How many times have

I told you that it is disgraceful to "Oh, father, this wasn't about marbles or anything of the kind," replied the boy.

"I can't help it. As a Christian man it is my duty to bring up my children to fear the Lord. Take off your coat." "But, father, the boy I was fighting

"Can't help it. Calling names don't hurt anyone. Off with that coat!" "He said I was the son of a wirepuller.'

with called me names.

"What! what's that?"

"And he said you was an officehunter.' "What! what loafer dared make that assertion ?"

"It made me awful mad, but I didu's say anything. Then he called you a hireling."

"Called me a hireling! Why, I'd like to get my hands on him!" puffed the old gent. "Yes, and he said you was a political

lickspittle.' "Land o' gracious! but wouldn't I like to have the training of that boy for about five minutes!" wheezed the old man, as he hopped around. "I put up with that," continued the boy, "and then he said you laid your pipes for office and got left by a large majority. I couldn't stand that, father,

and so I sailed over the fence and licked him bald-headed in less'n two minutes! Thrash me if you must, father, but I couldn't stand it to hear you abused by one of the malignant opposition!"
"My son," said the father, as he felt for half a dollar with the one hand and wiped his eyes with the other, "you may go out and buy you two pounds of candy. The Bible says it is wrong to

now you can put on your contand run How a Spake Moves.

A snake when on the ground moves

aiong."

fight, but the Bible must make allow-

ancei or political campaigns and the vile

slanders of the other party. I only

brought you out here to talk to you, and

often with considerable rapidity. The head is slightly raised, and the body and tail progress by means of the peculiar grasping power of the skin and ribs of the underneath parts, which enables consecutive contraction and elongation to occur. The movement is more or less flat with the earth, and the snake never coils upward, as is often figured in old and some new paintings and engravings. It can erect its head and much of the neck and fore part of the body, and this is also done when the creature is in horizontal coils, and quiescent. On moving up a stone or tree the head, neck and much of the body may be placed against the more or less vertical object, and a small portion only of the body may be left on the ground, but in this position the snake is liable to fall sideways. On moving up a tree they do not coil themselves round and round it like a rope, but they may do this when still. It is wonderful how snakes move along and between boughs, and, taking a turn round one with their tail end, swing and look for food, and also how they will make themselves up into a bunch on a fork of a tree, and remains there without falling. They swim in an undulating manner, but the body is wriggled on the same plane as the surface of the water, and not at right angles to it, but in rushing at their prey, both in the water and on land, there is more or less upward or downward bending of part of the body, and a rapid thrust of the head forward.

Excuss women have discovered that an old silk hat can be made into a workbasket. The crown is embroidered and the brim and lining covered with fluted

THE PRACTICAL ISSUE.

What It Is That Is Involved in the Noisy Partisan Clamor for a Change.

The Inevitable Disaster That Must Result from Any Successful Attack on Public Credit.

Address of the Substantial Business Men of New York City to the People.

The North American Review for November contains one of the strongest political documents that was ever uttered from the press. It is entitled "The Political Situation from a Financial Standpoint," and is signed by the names of twenty-two of the foremost business men of the country-men who stand for all that is stable and thorough in commercial life -all of them millionaires, and the most of them made so by their own efforts. Their views are important, first, because they are wise; and, second, because they are at the financial center -the heart of the commercial world, where every pulse beat of politics is felt. and its effect measured. The article is addressed to the citizen? of New York, and is as

Twenty years ago, when the debt of the United States was only \$1.91 per capita, the Government borrowed, with some difficulty, \$1,500,000 at 12 per cent. interest. Last year, though the dect of the United States was \$40.42 per capita, in a single day \$194, 000,000 was offered to the Government at 4 per cent., when it needed and accepted only \$121,000,000. Under the latest Democratic administration the public debt was more than doubled during four years of peace, and United States 6 per cents, sold at 96 in December, 1860. Within the last four years the public debt has been reduced \$193,845,162, or nearly six times the entire debt in 1856, and United States 4-per-cent, bonds have sold at 110%. Yet, notwithstanding this marvelous change for the better, some partisans insist that a "change" is necessary, and that another Democratic administration should now be intrusted with power.

SHALL THERE BE A CHANGE? A transfer of power from the party which has so completely restored the public credit to the party by which it was left so completely wrecked would naturally cause serious alarm. The public credit has become so linked with all financial, commercial, and industrial interests that it cannot be impaired or seriously threatenod without the gravest consequences. The time has long passed—if, indeed, it ever existed-when only a few wealthy men would have suffered from a blow at the public credit. The 'bloated bondholder" has become the average American voter. A great number of persons are now affected directly, and a much greater number indirectly, but personally, by every rise and fall in the value of Government securi ties, while any considerable change would affect every branch of industry and trade, and nearly every lender or borrower, laborer or employer, in the whole land. WHO HOLD OUR BONDS.

Checks have just been sent to 53,000 persons for quarterly interest on registered 4 per cents. alone. The coupon bonds are still more widely distributed, so that at least 200,000 persons are probably affected directly as holders of bonds. But the national banks hold in Government bonds over \$400,000,000, or nearly nine-tenths of the capital represented by their shares, which re owned by 208,000 stockholders, and of these 105,000 own not more than ten shares each, and 182,000, or nearly nine-tenths, own not more than fitty shares each. The Sate banks have about \$7,739,000 invested in the same way, and those probably represent at least 50,000 stockholders. The loan and trust compames, representing a large but unknown number of owners, have about \$18,000,000 invested in United States Londs, or 85 per cent, of their entire capital. The life insurance companies have about \$42,000,000 invested in Government bonds, and they represent the savings of nearly 600,000 policy-holders. The fire and marine and casualty insurance companies represent a still larger but unknown number of policyholders, and those doing business in New York alone have over \$68,000,000 invested in United States bonds, out of about \$165,000,000 of assets in this country. The savings banks represent 2,263,707 depositors, and hold \$156,415,-159 in United States bonds. In all, not less than 4,000,000 persons are thus interested, either personally or through corporations, as owners of Bonds, and would be directly affected · by a decline in the public credit.

THE EFFECT OF A DECLINE. The disastrous effects of a serious decline would be far more extensive. By the corporations mentioned, about \$2,000,000,000 are now loaned for the support of various branches of trade and industry, viz: By national banks, \$1,000,000,000; by State banks, \$200,000,000; by savings banks, \$420,000,000; by loan and trust companies, \$65,000,000 : by life insurance companies, \$200,000,000; and by fire and marine insurance companies, doing business in New York, \$30,000,000. Shrinkage of public credit would involve a shrinkage of the assets of these corporations, and a corresponding, and possibly sudden and sweeping, contraction of their loans. To merchants in their stores, to manufacturers in their factories, to working in their shops, and mills, and mines, the consequences would be not less disastrous than to the reluctant capitalists or lenders. Never yet has this country seen a financial revulsion as terrible and as far-reaching in its consequences as would now result from a collapse of that splendid public credit which wise legislation and faithful administration have for twelve years been building up and fortifying.

NO CALAMITY SOUGHT. There is a reasonable reinctance to believe that any party would deliberately bring such a calamity upon the country. If the consequences were not overlooked or misunderstood, no party would. The danger is not that this thing will be deliberately done. When a Captain wreeks his ship by want of knowledge, defective charts, mattention, or bad judgment, he may have had no intention to imposil his life and the lives of all on board. But the Demogratic party has been exposing the public credit to peril year after year, ever since the war, until conservative men who do not question its honesty of purpose have become profoundly apprehensive that its success would cause great mancial, commercial and industrial disasters. At times its charts have been bad: it has unsisted upon most per-nicious theories. At times its chosen leaders have erred through meomixtence or lack of practical knowledge. At times many of its representatives have seemed ready to expose the public credit and the business of the country to the gravest dangers for the sake of tenporary success in some election. Since 1860 the course of that party has never lended to inspire confidence in its capacity or fitness for financial management, as its friends have perceived with

Who could tell what the Democratic party, if in power, would do with regard to the payment of the public debt or the interest thereon? Not a few members of that party insist that the principal or interest or both shall be paid only in paper. Bills to that end are now pending, and have been pushed at every session of Congress for years. By many, perhaps, such bills may be proposed in ignorance of the fact that an increased issue of legal-tender notes would cause a decline in their value. But the legal tender was worth less than 70 cents on the dollar in 1868, when nearly every prominent Democrat was carried away with the idea that a proposal to pay the 5-20 bonds in paper and to fax all bonds would render the party irresistible in the approaching election. posals the party then embodied in its national platform. Gen. Hancock, who narrowly missed the Presidential nomination on that declaration of principles and purposes, gave it his unqualified approval. It was zealously supported by every one of the prominent leaders who are now asking public

promises this year "a strict maintenance of the But can it be supposed that the party intended to violate the public faith in 1868? It must be presumed that the Demo-cratic party and Gen. Hancock thought that the payment of bonds in greenbacks would be both honest and wise. Nothing has been done or said by the Democratic party, or by Gen. Hancock himself, to show that the counsel deemed honest and wise in 1868 is now deemed unwise or dishouest. Not a thing has been done or said to show that the Democratic party or Gen. Hancock would not consider such payment in 1831 "a strict maintenance of the public faith."

THE DANGER IS NEAR AND REAL. Within one year, bonds amounting to \$697,-\$50,600 become payable or redeemable. Every effort to meet them by refunding has been defeated by the Democratic majority in Congress, in spite of earnest appeals by the Secretary of the Treasury. Bulls for the payment of all the bonds which mature or become redeemable next year by a new issue of greenbacks, are now pending in Congress, and are zealously supported by many Democrats. In Indiana, Ohio and other Western States, the Democratic party is striving to convince voters that it is more heartly devoted to this plan of pay-ment than the Greenback party itself. If it should succeed at all in the coming election, it can succeed only by the votes of men who are led to expect the passage of such a measure as the price of their support. Nor has Gen. Hancock uttered a word, since his approval of the platform of 1868, to indicate that he would hesitate now to carry out the inancial measures to which he then committed himself. On the contrary, within the past month the Democratic party has been rejoicing at its supposed success in electing a Greenback candidate in Maine, whose national platform declares, as he does, that "the bonds of the United States should not be refunded, but paid as rapidly as possille," by means of an increased issue of legal tender notes. And this candidate, standing upon this platform, Gen. Hancock had recently congratulated upon his supposed election as glorious result." GEN. HANCOCK DOES NOT UNDERSTAND.

Perhaps Gen. Hancock does not understand that an issue of \$700,000,000 more legal tenders to retire the bonds which become redeemable next year would be a double violation of repeated pledges of the United States. The Government has pledged itself not to issue more legal tenders, and to pay its bonds in gold. Perhaps he does not understand that such a new issue, for such a purpose, would cause the Umited States notes to fall greatly in value, so that public creditors would be forced to receive for their bonds far less than the value promised. But, if he does not, what safety can there be in trusting the executive power to him? It seems hard to believe that : great party can consider such a measure cither honest or wise, but the same men who believed that such a step would be neither dishonest nor fatal in 1868 may, as easily, and with as much sincerity, believe that it would not be dishonest nor ratal now. When the Democratic party, in spite of all Republican efforts, defeated every plan of refunding last winter, in what other way did it intend to deal with the bonds that became redeemable next year? In Congress, as in Maine, Democrats who knew that payment of bonds with greenbacks would be ruinous and dishonorable, for the sake of party success, joined with Democrats and Greenback men who propose that course. Who can say that the same men would not sacrifice conviction to partisan expediency after the election? Who can say that this alliance would not destroy the public credit, stop specie payments, and plunge the country into ncalculable disasters by a new issue of \$700,-000,000 in legal-tender notes? THE TAXATION OF BONDS.

Who can tell whether bills now pending, which provide for taxation of United States bonds, would be passed if the Democratic party gain the power? True, that party pledges a "strict maintenance of the public faith," but did it mean to violate the public faith in 1868? Its national platform then proposed "equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds." If the Democratic party did not then think this an act of bad faith and we must assume that it did n.tthere is no greater reason to think it an act of bad faith now. Gen. Hancock gave his unreserved approval to the declarations of 1868. One year later, in Ohio, his party proposed in its platform "to pay no interest Inited States bonds until they are taxed," and lectared that "if the claim for payment in gold should be persisted in, it would force upon the people the question of repudiation." Simlar purposes were avowed by that party in 1870, in Onio and Indiana, and they have never been retracted. If Gen. Hancock now thinkthat taxation of bonds would not be a "strict maintenance of public faith," he has changed his mind since 1868, and of that change he has given no evidence.

DO WE WANT INFLATION?

Who can tell how soon, if the Democratic party should succeed, the Resumption act yould be repealed and the paper currency indated? Solomn pledges of public faith scand in the way. But the Democratic party has at no time regarded these as binding pledges, and it is not more likely to regard them now than it was one year ago. In February, 1879, when specie payments had continued nearly two months, 106 Democrats in the House voted for a repeal of the Resumption act, and only 27 against it. The spirit of the party was even more decided than in November, 1877, eleven months before resumption, when 104 Democrats voted for the repeal of the act and against it. In the fall elections of 1878 the Democratic party throughout the West and South and in Pennsylvania denounced resumption as a great wrong and an utter impossibility, less than three months before specie payments began. In 1879, wherever elections were held in those States, that party insisted that resumption must fail and would work terrible injustice Only one year ago it supported for Governor with the largest vote ever given to any Demo cratic candidate at a State election in Ohio, the most zealous and extreme advocate of inflation in that State. It is now supporting for Governor the most extreme inflationist in its ranks in Indians. These and other leaders of like character have made no pretense of a change of purpose. Nor is it possible that a great party, composed of millions of voters, has suddenly changed honest beliefs and fixed principles, to which it has adhered through years of controversy. It is true that the Democratic party promises "houest money," but that party will hardly say that it desired dishonest money during all the years in which it opposed resumption and demanded inflation. It must be inferred that the phrase "honest money" does not mean to Democrats what it means to Republicana. Nearly four-fifths of the Democratic party, according to its representation in Congress, carnestly oppose resumption, even since specie payments began, because it has been trained to believe that resumption is mischievous, and honestly desires inflation, because it has been taught that "more money" is needed to emancipate the people from the tyranny of money kings." These notions have not been tradicated by a sudden change in the tactics of few party managers. Who can feel assured that they will not shape legislation as soon as the Democratic party has control?

THE BEST BANKING SYSTEM. Who can tell how soon the best banking system the country has yet seen would be destroyed if the Democratic party should succeed? There is rearcely any other purpose in which that party has been so nearly united as in the purpose to get rid of the national banks. The very name "nacional" is offensive to those who cling to State-right traditions. The supposed influence of national banks is thought to be used with great effect against the Democratic party. The ancient antagonism of the party to a national bank, and the chronic antipathy of the rural population to the money lenders, have been continually inflamed by artful appeals. The South has given to the system so little fa-vor that less than 9 per cent. of the national banks, and little more than 5 per cent. of their deposits, are to be found in that section. In nearly every Western State, and even in Maine and Vermont, the Democratic party has formally demanded abolition of the national-banking system. As early as January, 1970, a resolution instructing a committee to report a bill to withdraw all nationalpank circulation, and to issue greenbacks in its stead, received fifty-three Democratic votes in the House, with only one Democratic vote against it. From that day to this there has been no evidence that the purpose of the party in this respect has changed, and bills to carry that purpose into effect are now pending, with very strong support. If the Democratic party should ever secure the Executive a most strensupport for that party on the ground that it inous effort to break up the national-banking system would undoubledly be made. Local ininences would powerfully aid the movement. Democratic politicians in Southern and Western States are eager to get into their own hands the power to create, as of old, a host of banking and note-issuing corporations,

COUNTLESS EVILS OF THE OLD SYSTEM. The commercial world knows full well what countless evils were caused by the old system of irresponsible and heterogeneous State banks. It is well aware that the safety, uniformity, and peculiar local elasticity of our present banking system have contributed most powerfully to the commerce and the development of resources. Conservative men would, therefore, regard an overturning of the system with great apprehen-sion, even if the transition to any other could be effected without immediate shock or disturbance, or harm to the public credit. But it is not possible to effect the change without a shock. Bonds amounting to \$400,000,000, now held by the banks, could not be paid and retired without iuffation, dishonor and disaster. They could not be thrown upon the market without great prostration of the public credit. Yet the banks, if deprived of the advantages of circulation, could not afford to keep their capital locked up in bonds. Under a Democcatic administration, too, with a profound uncertainty as to the speedy taxation of bonds, or their payment in depreciated notes, it would be extremely difficult to find new purchasers for bonds. In the change of system a great contraction of loans would be mevitable. Many banks would wind up their affairs and go out of existence. Many others would be forced to cut down their loans in order to make the change without rumous delay. It seems almost incredible that any one should propose to throw into disorder loans amounting to \$995,000,000, for no better reason than to tear down a bankng system which has served the country so adminably. Nor is it possible to estimate the loss and suffering of individuals and the stagnation of industrial enterprises which such a change would involve.

Who can tell how much the Democratic party, if it had the power, would impair the public credit by cutting down the revenue? That party has manifestly, alike by its past acts and by its open declarations, a fixed purpose to change the revenue system, and not for the letter. Already it has thrown many obstacles in the way of the collection of the tax on whisky, until the people in some Southern districts have come to expect a total abolition of the tax as a result of the election of Gen. Hancock. Already it has taught producers of tobacco the false idea that the tax upon the manufactured products falls upon the grower and not upon the consumer, so that a sectional agitation for the repeal of that tax is in progress.

THE BUSINESS OCTLOOK HOPEFUL. We have entered upon a period of hopeful activity in commerce and industry. Trade muttiplies, manufacturers start forward with vigor, labor rejoices in fair wages and full employment. Yet we have but just emerged from a long period of disaster, in which the resources of all were greatly strained and the reserves of capital exhausted. A year or two of rebuildng, restoration, and large outlays for the adjustment of business to new needs, became necessary after a prolonged prostration. There has not been time, as yet, for business and in-dustry in their various branches to get fully into condition for profitable work; much less has there been time for the accumulation of new reserves. Business interests are not prepared to bear another period of straightened disaster. They have just begun to thrive. A reaction now, like a relapse of fever, would be more dangerous than the original disorder. In 1839, after one year of partial recovery from the comparatively brief prostration of 1837, the country suffered such a relapse, and the terrible consequences will not be forgotten. The business of this country is not in the condition to endure the enormous strain, the grave anxiety, and the prolonged uncertainty of a com-

plete change of the financial policy. THE FEAR OF DISASTROUS CHANGES would prostrate the public credit almost as much as the changes themselves. Even though none of the unwise steps contemplated should finally be taken by the Democratic party, still a large proportion of the people would fear them, and would act upon that fear. Creditors and investors abroad would fear them, and would act without delay. Men would make haste to get out of trouble before the anticipated blow should fall, and the panic to escape from supposed peril results in greater loss of hie than the dreadful catastrophe. We have to face the fact that almost every great tinancial interest would be threatened by Democratic success. If the blow should never come, the mere threat might do irreparable and incalculable injury. Bondholders by the thousand, distrusting the party by which payment of bonds in depreciated paper has been urged for years, might make haste to realize. But these sales would prostrate credit scarcely less than the dishonest measure feared. Banks, savings banks, and insurance companies, apprehending that their assets might melt away beyond the limit of safety by a fall in bonds, would make haste to sell. Bu the selling would soon depress the price so that surplus reserves would vanish. Bankruptey for a few institutions might involve bankruptcy for many, and that would mean los of their savings for millions of people.

It cannot be expected that the national banks would wait for the actual spoliation which Democrats have threatened.

Not a few would haste to wind up as na tional banks, and to get their bonds safely sold. loans would be hastily curtailed, by some in excessive caution, and by others of necessity Who can fail to see that the mere apprehension of injustice to this vast interest would disorder trade and industry in every department? Long before a Democratic administration could begin to do good or evil, the evil effects of a change

Public credit means what the people think bout the honesty and solvency of their Govern-What the Government really can do and will do has little effect, if the people have a pixed belief about the matter. The fact can not be denied that in the financial and commercial world the Democratic party is profoundly distrusted. It has done nothing for years t remove distrust, but very much to increase it The fact is noted that the Democratic party is largely controlled by the South. But the South has but a small part in the investments, the commerce or the industries, which a change of policy would affect. It is essentially agricultural. It employs 6.5 per cent. of the manufacturing capital of the country, only 5.8 per cent. of the money loaned by banks, only 7 per cent, of the tonnage used in domestic commerce, and only 7.4 per cent. of the freight ears used on railroads. Of the holders of United States bonds, probably much less than onetenth are in the Southern States.

NO GOVERNMENT BONDS IN THE SOUTH. None of the loan and trust companies are lo cated there. Out of 208,000 shareholders in national banks, less than 20,000 are in all the States formerly slaveholding, and only 64.355 depositors in savings banks out of 2,204,000 in the whole country, or less than 3 per cent. In short, the South has but an insignificant share in the immense and complicated system of commerce, manufactures, investments, savings, and vast credit, which rests upon the public credit as a foundation. This is not suggested as a reproach, but it prompts the question whether any business firm would turn over the management and control of its affairs to the partner having the smallest interest in the concern? If the United States intrusts the defense and maintenance of the public credit to that section which has least share or interest in it, or in the diversified industries and commerce which depend upon it, there will be real reason for ap-

rehension. THE ORIGIN OF THE PUBLIC DEST. We cannot forget the origin of the public dobt. The people of the once rebellious States do not forget that the debt was created in sup-pressing the rebellion. Even in the payment of debts contracted by themselves, and for their own advantage, Southern communities have not been conspicuous for their fidelity. Can it be expected that they will be more eager and seru-pulous to pay, according to the letter and in any emergency, obligations created in putting down a relicition which they made and sus-tained? The men who expect such a thing will not be thought sagacious by the civilized world. Nay, more; a transfer of all care of the public credit to a party politically controlled by and dependent upon the South will seem to all the rorld little less than a public proclamation that the people of the United States are weary of protecting its credit and paying its debts.

E. D. Mongan, J. J. Astor,

Hamilton Fish, J. Pierpont Morgan, E. P. Faderi, Chas. H. Russell. John A. Stewart, CHAS. H. RUSSELL, J. D. Vermilye, BENJ. B. SHERMAN, WM. H. MAOY,

ROBT. LENNOX KENNEDY HENRY F. VAIL, Ban Sloan,

LEVI P. MORTON, JESSE SELIGMAN, CYRUS W.-FIELD,

GEO, BLISS, Geo. T. Ades, John W. Ellis, L. N. Phelps.

HAMPTON ANSWERED.

He Wants to know the Reason Why He is Classed with the Murderous Kuklux—Secretary Sherman Enlightens the South Carolinian Enjoying the Fruits of Terrorism-The Rejort of a Bully.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.] The publication of the personal correspondence between Secretary Sherman and Wade Hampton this afternoon crested a profound sensation. The Republicans are delighted at the cool scorn with which Mr. Sherman answered the insolent bragadocio of the Brigadier, who gives the lie and names his address, as though the Secretary would respond according to the Southern code, and resort to South Carolina methods to settle a political discussion. Democrats have not the patience to talk about it. Said one of their prominent men this evening: "This tomfoolery will cost us 50,-500 votes in the North. Would to the Lord that mule had killed Wade Hampton instead of breaking his leg." By his course Mr. Sherman has not only proved his point but held his adversary up to the ridicule of the entire country. Following is the correspondence in

Dogger's Springs, Sept. 17,1880. To the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treas-

ury: Sir: I saw a report of your speech at the conference held by the Namonal Republican Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and you were quoted as having used the following language: 'And now you are asked to surrender all you have done into the hands ' And now you are asked of Wade Hampton and the Kukiux, and the little segment in the North that is called the Democratic party." May I ask you if you used these words, and, if you did so, did you mean to connect me directly or indirectly with what was known as the Kuklux Klan? Requesting an early reply, addressed to the care of Augustus Schell, Esq., New York, I am, very respect-

WADE HAMPTON.

Washington, Sept. 21, 1830. The Hon. Wade Hampton, care Augustus Schell.

fully, your obedient servant.

Esq., New York: Sir: Your note of the 17th inst. is received, in which you inquire whether, at the conference held by the National Republican Committee, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, I used language attributed to me as follows: "And now you are asked to surrender all you have done into the hands of Wade Hampton and the Kuklux, and the little segment in the North that is called the Democratic party."

In reply, I have to advise you that, while I

do not remember the precise language, I presume the reporter correctly stated, in a condensed way, the idea of what I said. I no doubt spoke of you as the leading representative of the Democratic party in the South, and referred to the Kuklux Klan as the representative of barbarous agencies by which Democrats have subverted the civil and political rights of the Republicans of the South. I do not con-nect you personally with the Kuklux Klan; in-deed, I knew that you had, in one or two instances, resisted and defeated its worst impulses. I appreciate the sense and honor which makes you shrink from being named in connection with it. Still, you and your associates. leading men in the South, now enjoy the benefits of political power derived from the atrecties of the Kuklux Klan, in which phrase I include all the numerous aliases by which it has from time to time been known in the South. Your power in the Southern States rests upon actual crimes of every grade in the code of crimes, from murder to the meanest form of ballot-box stuffing, committed by the Kuklux Klan and its kindred associates, and, as you know, some of the worst of them committed since 1877, when you and they gave the mos solemn assurances of protection to the freed-men of the South. These crimes are all aimed at the civil and political rights of Republicans in the South, and, as I believe, but for these agencies, the very State you represent, as well as many other States in the South, would be represented both in the Senate and House by Republicans. But for these crimes the boast attributed to you that the 138 solid Southern votes would be cast for the Democratic ticket would be but idle vaporing; but now we feel that it is a sober truth. While I have no reason to believe that you or your Northern assoiates personally participated in the offenses I have named, yet, while you and they enjoy the fruits of those crimes, you may in ogic and morals be classed as I classed you, as joint copartners with the Kuklux Klan in the policy which thus far has been successful in seizing the political power in the South and which it is hoped, by the aid of a small segment of the Democratic party in the North, may be extended to all departments of the Government. It is in this sense that I spoke of you, the Kuklux Klan and Northern Democratic party. Permit me, in conclusion, while frankly answering your question, to say the most fatal policy for the South would be by such agencies as I have mentioned to secure again political ascendency in this country, for I assure you that the manhood and independence of the North will certainly continue the struggle until every Republican in the South shall have free and unrestricted enjoyment of equal civil and political privileges, including a fair vote, a fair count, free speech and a free press, and the agitation made necessary to secure such result may greatly affect injuriously the interests of the people of the South. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SHERMAN,

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 1, 1880. Siz: Your letter has been received, and, as you do not disclaim the language to which I called your attention, I have only to say that in using it you uttered what was absolutely false, and what you knew to be false. My address will be Columbia, S. C. I am your obedient servant, Wade Hampron. To the Hon. John Sherman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Washington, Oct. 18, 1880. To the Hon. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the let inst., handed me, unopened, by Mr. C. McKimley, a few minutes ago, after my return from the West. I had this morning read what purported to be an extract of a speech made by you, published in the Charles-ton News and Courier, and upon your general reputation as a gentleman had denied that you had made such a speech, or written such a letter as is attributed to you in that paper. What I stated to you in my letter of Sept. 21 I believe to be true, not with standing your denial, and it can be shown to be true by the public records, and as a matter of history. As you had long before your letter was delivered to me seen proper to make a public statement of your views of the correspondence, I will give it to the press without note or comment, and let the public decide between ps. Very respectfully, John Sherman.

The serenade to Becretary Sherman this evening resulted in a grand demonstration. In response to speeches, Mr. Sherman made one of the most impressive and eloquent addresses of his life. He was evidently fired by the insolent attack of Wade Hampton, and when he alluded to the South he threw great vehemence into his remarks.

THE Chinese ladies wear in their bosoms little dwarf fir trees, which, by a carefully-adjusted system of starvation, have been reduced to the size of buttonhole flowers. These remain fresh and evergreen in their dwarf state for a number of years, just as fir trees in mountains are evergreen, and thus are excellent symbols of perpetuity of love, to express which they are used by the ladies of the highest rank in the Celestial em-

October Elections of the Past. Whenever the October States have been carried decisively by one party,

that party has chosen the President in November. There is no exception to this rule. More than this, since the Republican party was founded no important October State has reversed its verdict in November. The Democratic pretense to the contrary is not supported by facts, as a careful reference to the election returns will show. In October. 1856, the Democrats carried Indiana and Pennsylvania by 5,872 and 3,200 majority respectively, but the Republicans had 19,000 majority in Ohio. Buchanan was elected, and carried both the Democratic October States by largely-increased majorities, while Fremont held Ohio by 16,623 majority.

In October, 1860, the Republicans carried Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, and the election of Lincoln was conceded from that moment, and preparations for secession began in the Democratic South. The returns in October and November compare as follows:

Rep. Maj's Nov., '60. no election for State officers, Curtin having been chosen Governor the previous year. But the Republicans carried Ohio and Indiana by large majori-

ties both in October and November, the

vote being as follows:

This October majority in Ohio was exclusive of a considerable soldier-vote,

which swelled the Republican majority to huge proportions.

In 1868 the returns of the October and November elections were: Rep. Majs. Rep. Majs. Oct., 68. Nov., 68. 9,677 28,69817,383 41,428

Pennsylvania..... 9,677

The Republicans carried all the October States in 1872, though Hendricks (Democratic candidate for Governor) pulled through alone in Indiana by a majority of 1,148, the rest of the Republican ticket being elected and a Republican Legislature chosen. Scholl,

The comparative vote was:

Republican candidate for Clerk of the

Supreme Court, had 2,503 majority.

In October, 1876, Indiana went Demperatic and Ohio Republican, both by small majorities, and the Presidential election which followed was the closest in the history of the country. Williams' (Dem.) majority for Governor in Indiana was 5,084, and Tilden's majority for President 5,515. Barnes' (Rep.) maority for Secretary of State in Onio was 6,636 and Hayes' majority for President 7,516. The October elections being so close and the general result in doubt, the parties held their strength remark- has been won in spite of the lavish ably well in the two States, and there expenditure of money by a Democratic candiwas less variance between the October and November elections than ever be-

The above returns, viewed in another aspect, show that Ohio never but once before gave so large a majority in Octoper for a Republican canditade as this time; and the aggregate Republican majorities in Indiana in Presidential years since 1864 do not equal that given for Porter last Tuesday. The majorities since 1864 have been as follows:

Ohio, Indiana. Republican Majorities. 1868 17,383 1872 14,150 1876 6,638

This being the experience of parties in the October States, it is as certain as any future event in politics can be (1) that Indiana and Ohio wlll go Republican in November, (2) that they will give increased majorities, and (3) that the Presidential candidate who receives their electoral votes will be inaugurated the 4th of March next.—Chicago Tribune.

Gen. Grant Makes Three Speeches in One Evening.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22. In the Academy of Music at Jersey City, last night, at a mass-meeting under the auspices of the Boys in Blue, Gen. Grant entered, and the cordial welcome which he received interrupted the gentleman then speaking. Grant was at once presented to the people, and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I believe when ! came in you were listening to a very good speech, full of advice to the people at this time, and I suppose it was a political speech you were hearing. I hope so, and that you were bearing good reasons why the Republican party should be successful at the approaching election. I have been traveling around a little, not making speeches, because I cannot make one, but I have heard some. I have seen the people, and I think I can give the people of New Jersey a full assurance that the Republican ticket at the approaching election is going to have the voice of the solid North, including New Jersey. It used to be a common saving some years ago that New Jersey was not in the United States, that it was a foreign land; but since that she has redeemed herself on neveral occasions and the is going to prove again, on the 2d of November, that she is in the Union. I would not say anything if I could help it that should be offensive to any Democrat who might be present. I like Democrats. Some of my best friends are among the Democrats; but then I think for a time they should be satisfied with, letting the Republican party run this Government, at least until they can give better assurances than any they have given that they would run it in the same way, for the interests of all classes and all sections. During the Democratic war that we had, from 1861 to 1865, I always contended then that the rebels, all of whom were Democrats, were just as much interested in their defeat as we work interested in defeating them. I believe that a was right then. I believe it was the interest of every foot of territory and every person oc cupying every foot of territory in this glorious Union that the Rebellion should be put down, and that we should remain one and a united people; and I believe to-day that every Democrat who is interested in this Government is as much interested in their defeat on the 2d of November as Republicans are interested in defeating them. In other words, I believe in the greatest good to the greatest number, and that that good comes from our success. I hope that this audience, ladies and all, unite with me in that sentiment, and that the speaker whom I have interrupted by coming in at this late hour will convince you all of it before he gets through. I am very much obliged to you for your cordial welcome.

Mr. Timmerman, who had been interrupted, did not at once resume his speech, and Gen. Grant came forward and said: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been requested to serve as President. This is my third term. Up in Connecticut this afternoon was the second. I was also President of a political meeting at Warren, Ohio. That was the first time I was ever President of a political

Gen. Grant introduced Prof. Adams. who sung two campaign songs.

Mr. Timmerman then finished his re-

marks, and Gen. Grant said ! LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The next speaker whom you are to hear this evening is a gentle-man from Ohio, who will tell you, I have no doubt, how Chic prevented the importation of Democratic voters from Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and New York, and thereby we had a great Republican victory in that State. It may be that you will want to apply the same tactics in New Jersey that they did in Ohio to prevent an overplus of Democratic votes from coming in here, and to assure the great Hudson county victory and the New Jersey victory that you ex-

The General then presented Gen. Bishop, of Ohio, who spoke briefly. Gen. Grant meanwhile resigned the Chairmanship of the meeting to Gen. Ramsey, and drove to the Henderson Street Tabernacle, where he addressed those assembled there as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I will do nothing more than thank you for the cordiality of your reception. I have been attending political meetings all afternoon and evening. I presided over a meeting at Stamford, Ct., and was called upon to make a speech at a meeting in Jersey City this evening. I astomshed myself y talking five minutes, and I never thought of doing such a thing when I got up. I went so far as to give what I believed a reason why New Jersey should join the whole North, and why the Democratic party would find it just as much to their interest to be besten by us as we will find it to our interest to beat them. The Republican party never asks anything for itself which it does not grant to others. If we have three to one in a precinct, we do not forbid the ballet to the fourth man. but we allow him to come up and tote just as he pleases, and we count the vote just as he casts it. Now all'we ask for our carpet-baggers, the colored race, and all others, is that they shall be allowed to vote, and not be turned out of their homes or estracised. That is all we ask. If Democrats beat us on this issue, we are willing to accept the beating. The Leanty of such a system as we have is, if a lid Government gets into power, it can be changed at the next election; but, if the shot-gun policy is adopted, a bad Government may be perpetuated in the South forever; and, as all intelligent citizens desire to retain the power of excluding evil Governments, that is why New Jersey is going to follow suit of all Northern States.

Address of the National Republican Committee.

To the Republican Voters of the Union:

The elections of Tuesday last churly low that, with continued real and systematic effort, Republican triumph in November will be complete and overwhelming. Our plurality in Ohio is about 22,000, being a gain of 5,000 over the exceptionably large plurality of 1879, while the election of fifteen of twenty Congressmen give us a gain of six members. Our plurality in Indiana roaches about 7,000, being a gain of 21,000 on the Democratic plurality in 1878. In the Legislature we have a majority of 14 in contrast with the Democratic majority of 26 in the last Legislature, thus gaining a United States Senator. Of the thirteen Congressional districts, nine have been carried, making a gain of three members. The result in each State, and especially in Ohio, is a conclusive answer of the people to the false and malignant assaults upon the personal character of our candidate for President, which have thus far been the principal weapons of our opponents, and have been indecently and shamelessly repeated in an address this day published by their stunned and demoralized National Committee. Both these victories are the result of the spontaneous and enthusiastic uprising of the people in favor of the patriotic principles, enlightened legislation and good government. That in Indiana nated solely for that purpose, and by Eastern emissaries who in 1876 vainly attempted to purchase the Presidency, and have recently traversed that State, shouting against, and at the same moment perpetrating frauds made possible by the loosest election laws existing in any State in the Umon, and which were purposely retained in force by a Democratic judicial outrage. It is apparent from these results that, if the Republicans relax no exertion, every Northern State will choose Republican Presidential electors; while it is not improbable that some of the Southern States will give their votes for Garfield and Arthur. Of the seventeen mem-bers necessary to make the next House of Representatives Republican, eleven are already gained in Oregon, Vermont, Ohio, and Indiana, and the full result is reasonably certain. The six Senators necessary to make the Senate, with the Vice President, Republican, will probably be secured from the States of Ohio and Indiana (already gained), and from Pennsylvania, New York New Jersey, and Connecticut, yet to elect Thus, with the inauguration of Garfield and Arthur, all the branches of the Government are likely to be Republican once, more. Republicans, however, need to be reminded of the re-

majorities in both houses of Congress, claim full power over the final Decar full power over the final Presidential count, and have steadily refused to secure a peaceful and orderly decision of a doubtful result. Let no possible effort be spared to make the Republican majority on the electoral vote so large as to avert the perils of a disputed count, and the majority in the next House of Representatives so decisive that there can be no conflict in its organization. By unremitting exertion, such as have secured the brilliant achievement in Olio and Indiana, the Republican party can feat the purpose of the reactionists who, in order to gan political power and patronage, are wiling to unsettle the results of the war for the Union, change the financial and revenue policy of the Government, lerange the national currency, and jeopardize the thriving business interests of the country. Republican success will on the other hand firmly establish throughout the country a free and honest ballot, protection to life and property, well-paid and contented labor, activity in all agricultural, manufacturing, mechanical, and commercial pursuits, and will make the States of our Union prosperous and powerful sevond those of any other nation.

maining danger. Disappointed Democratic leaders will not shrink from desperate acts to

prevent a full Republican success. They have

By order of the committee. Marshall Jewell, Chairman.

An Interesting Puzzle.

Perhaps some of our readers are not familiar with the following puzzle: A young man asked an old man for his daughter in marriage. The answer

"Go into the orchard and bring in a parcel of apples. Give me one-half of the whole number, and the mother onehalf of the balance and half an apple over, and the daughter one-half of the remainder and half an apple over, and have one left for yourself, without cutting the apple, and then, if she is will-

ing, you can have her." He solved the question; and how many did he bring? Fourteen, as you can easily prove. The old woman was to have one-half of the balance, which would be three and a half, and half an apple over, which would make four auples for her. There would be three apples left, of which the daughter was to have one-half and half an apple over, which would give her two, and leave the lover his own, "without cutting the apple."

VERMONT takes the lead in the production of maple sugar, producing from 3,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds annually. New York comes next, producing onethird less. Ohio comes third, and produces about half as much as New York. The States of Illinois, Indiana, New Hampshire, Michigan and Wisconsin produce annually about 1,000,000 pounds

LOCAL LEAVES. Torn From the Tribune Reporter's Nete-Book.

No snow thus far. Dunn & Co., druggists, 92 Main street. Hay only \$18 per ton in Deadwood. Fatinitza at the opera house Sunday) might.

The Nathal Opera Troupe are drawing good houses.

Geo. Peoples has sold over 100 heating and they will all tell you to go to stoves this fall. There has been but six stormy days in

the past two months. The city of Yankton cast 812 votes.

Bismarck cast 623. Wm. Glitschka has just received a large

stock of groceries. The event of the season-Nathal Opera at Whitney's Sunday night.

The Donaldsons, John and Daisy, are back. At Whitney's every night. Sam Whitney is now living in his new

house on the south side of the track. Fargo gave the Nathal Opera Company good houses during the entire week. The Bismarck and Black Hills road

will, be completed within eighteen John Smith was defeated by a small

majority in his run for sheriff of Custer D. I. Bailey has as fine a collection of parlor stoves as can be found in St. Paul

e Chicago. John Whalen is doing an immense crockery business. He is unpacking new

1 oods continually. The first wife of the Northwestern telegraph company strung in Montana, was

There are not many cities of the size of Bismarck that give employment to half a dezen drays and four hacks.

Miss Georgie Morrell, one of Bismarck's with great success at Miles City.

Louis Nathal of the English Opera Troupe, was presented with a \$450 gold watch and chain by the citizens of Win-

boxes and rublish in front of their stores. Nothing draws trade so much as a clean,

Jos. Fox has one of the most inviting sample rooms in the city. The former musical proprietor has gone to Fargo Should Not Insure in a Co-operative or Aid Society. with his orchestrians.

Emer N. Corey, judge of probate, and

moved their offices in the new court house. he other officers will move soon. Sara Bernhardt weighs 110 pounds; her

The Chicago & Northwestern have and mutual aid societies have failed, but during the last forty years less than sixty regular life insurance companies have failed.

Bismarck from James liver, following I'm Creek. It will probably reach Bismarck next fall. A sociable will be held by the ladies of

dence of Mr. Geo. M. Bird, on Thursday evening, Nov. 18th. All are cordially invited to attend. Hannifin's rooster, lifting Garfield by the seat of his unmentionables, still dec-

ocates the Fourth street democratic headquarters, a relic of the last sad hope of the great unwashed.

weeks than during any like period since the town's existence

A street railway is being built at Fargo; the water works are nearly finished and now gas is being put in. Bismarck, go thou and do likewise, cast the flower of thy youth fade ere it blossoms.

Edward H. Isiett, a shorthand reporter, left Wapello, lowa, over a year ago for Montana. Since that time nothing has Leen heard of him, and an aged mother

have been made. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Bismarck String Band

Judge Barnes sprained his ankle in Fargo the other day and now the side walks are all being repaired. The judge will be here soon to hold court, when, perhaps, the other foot will be sprained, and the Bismarck sidewalks undergo a like transformation.

Mrs. Bull, wife of Rev. Bull, says: "As the bills of indebtedness on the church are pressing upon us, we would be pleased if all who have unpaid subscription, or all who would wish to aid us in this matter, would be kind enough to deposit the same to the credit of the Building Fund of the Methodist Church, in the First National Bank, and send us the re ceipts of the same, that these accounts may be settled as soon as possible, and in the absence of the pastor you would much oblige his wife by so doing."

LETTER-LIST.

IST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for In Bismarck (D. T., postolice for week ending New 12, 1830:

Beadebeck Amelia Las-ett Richard Covne Chas Chirk Miss Francis U Clarcy P J Cutting P J Careirth Buly Davis H M Davis II at Dufour Joseph Decket Joseph Demistrom Miss P Emerson Chas Each Mis Chas Johnson James J Jackson Will C Jordan Win Jordan Wm Kenras John Kepler ! (' Kearns Thos Kerr Thos M

McInnery Catharine Misener John Marresen John McWilliams Miss Lizzie McCabe Mathew McDonald Murdock Muggy Thomas Neednam Adam Olson Chas Peterson John Pieper Lizzie
Pienest Miss Mary
Peterson Miss Mary
Ramsey Allen
Richards Belle Rown Bridget
Raymond W II
Schweder Ernest U
Stehnist J C

Sutter Meigh Stack Thos 2 Starr Wilber W Act Thos M
Lang P D
Lang Philip
Loudway Thomas
McDonough Bart 2
Mand Mrs D F Taylor J A L Taylor W Vian Samuel

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advertised"

C. A. Lounsmann, P. M.

Overcoats, Overcoats.

Contracts Mado
For coal at St. Paul prices with froight added.

J. W. BAYROND & Co.

The Only Place in town to find the nobby Cigarette Hat is at DAS EISTREERG'S

and Stationery at

DUNE & Co's

Best Select Oysters Received daily by W. H. THURSTON & Co. Ask Anybody

All the Rage
Those dear little Turban Bats at

Blank Books

DAN EISENBERG' Niagara Saloon Merchants Hotel, sets the best luncheon

the city, every night in the week.

MARSH & WAKEMAN. Misses' and Children's Shoes.

At bottom prices at MARSHALI

Nend your orders for Oysters to W. H. Thurston & Co Pirst-Class Meals Farnished at Forster's Restaurant on short

Just Received Fifty tons Hard Coal, Two Hundred tons Bab Mine at J. W. RAYMOND & Co. Gilt Edge Butter | at Logan's on 3d street

Screen Doors. Go to Bostwick & Arnold's for screen doors.

Winter Coal Make your arrungements for winter coal be ore the advances. J. W. Raymond & Co fore the advances.

Window Glass of all sizesi Dunn & Co.

Oysters. Oysters.
The celebrated Gold Scal brand Oysters received daily at Beage's.

Aftention. I wil! make it to your interest to call and ex amine and buy my Boys' Clothing, as I an bound to go out of this line altogether Calearly for the biggest bargains ever offered by Sie Hanaten, St Paul Branch Clothing House.

Finer-The assessments continue all through

solved partnership. McBratney continues the business and Hogan, the caterer, is back in his old place.

The Nathal combination, with the exception of Mr Nathal, Frank Clarke and Miss Lester, are at the Merchants, the above named at the Sheridan.

Emer N. Corey judge of probate and at the transfer of the partnership to pay sixty years

at fifty is about twenty years, while the your man's expectation is over forty years.

FOURTH-If a member in after years leaves the society through mability to pay he does not re ceive any paid u : policy, convequently loses at that he has paid into the society.

Fifth—All co operative and mutual aid socie ties are contingent and uncertain, as the herr of deceased members have to depend on th the members (scattered all over the state) paving their names ments, if not paid, they are out.

During the last five years over 125 co restrive

HALL'S VEGETABLE STOILIAN HAIB RENEWER is a scientific cembination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and sepported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most conomical preparation ever offered to the public. as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endersed by the State Assayer o' Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. For eale by all

The Spring Tooth Harrow is the best. Sold by W. H. Thurston & Co.

Select Oysters received daily by express. Thurston & Co.

Lamps and Fixtures A fine selection at DUNN & Co's.

Rarsh & Wakeman Have fitted up the Ningara Sample Room in elegant style. Call in every night and sample their fine lunch.

You Should Stop at the Merchants When visiting Bismurch dations can not be surpassed.

MARSH & WAKEMAN. When visiting Bismarck Their accommo

Mama, bny me a suit and overcost for the cold weather at Sig Hananer's. I'e sells so awfully cheap new as he wants to get rid of his entire stock of Boys' and Youth's Suits and Overcoats.

Forster's on 3d St,.
Is the Place,
Forster's, on 3d St..
Where you can get the heat day board in Bis

Spring Tooth Barrows, all sizes, at W. H. Thurston & Co.'s

Logun, of Third Street, has a quantity of feed for sale

Good Stubling. Good stabling in connection with the Mer-hants Hotel. Marsh & Wakeman.

\$72 A WEEK \$12 s day at home casily made Co-Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Address STINSON & Co. Portland Maine

SEND TO F. G. RICH & Co. Portland.
Me.. for best Agency Business in the
World, Expensive outfit free.

\$66 a week in your own 'own. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address A. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Maine. RENCH Kid side lace and nationed boots, the neatest yet at MARSHALL'S.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS

Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E G RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barciay St.,

New York Send for their Catalogue and terms.

GRAND DISPLAY OF

EISENBERG'S.

AFULL LINE OF

Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Carpets.

I wish to inform the people in the city and surrounding country that I have received my full winter stock, which is now open for inspection. My stock consists of all the latest novelties and staples, as below mentioned Give us a call and

see all the latest styles. Our Assortment in Shawls, Cloaks, Dolmas, Ulsters, Felt and Flannel Skirts is now complete, and can not be excelled in the Northwest.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's Underwear A Specialty, in all sizes and qualities. Children's Combination and

OUR LINE OF HOSIERY

Is Complete in Ladies' and Children's French, British and Domestic and almost any shade and quality.

DEPARTMENT Is Complete and contains, as usual, the Latest Novelties in the Market.

In Cashmeres I have almost any shade and quality, and Trimmings to match. Also a full line of APPILETON DRESS FLANNELS. REPELLANTS, CLOTHS AND

A Complete Assortment. Flannels of all Co ors in Quilt and Pressed. Plain Velvets, Handkerchief Suit-YARNS. YARNS,

In Yarns I have a larger and better assortment than any former year, I have a full line of the celebrated Cashmere Yarn never before kept in Bismarck; also a full line of Germantown and Zephyr Wors. teds; also Java. Honeycomb and Burlass Canvas, Slipper Patterns, &c.

LADIES' SHOES.

I have my full fall stock of Ladies' and Childrens' shoes; the best assortment in town, and will be sold at the lowest prices

We are daily receiving New Fall Goods, and people living up or down the country, who cannot leave to examine these goods, will please send for samples. All orders will be promptly attended to. Remember the place,

DAN EISENBERG.

Raymond's brick block, next door to postoffice, Bismarek.

WANTS, FOR SALE, RENT, ETC

For Sale. OR SAIR. R. H. Bly in addition to his con-tract with the N. P. for 10,000 tons of coal is prepared to furnish the trade both local and

OR SALE.—Hay and oats. Hay in stack or delivered in town. Inquire of Henry Suttle, one mile south of town on the Apple Creek road,

POR RENT-Elegantly furnished Rooms with excellent board at reasonable prices. Enquire of Mrs. Merry, Third St., Bismarck, D. T. TOR RENT OR SALE-The store room in the Targuns block. Enquire of 8. Selleck. Stillwater, Minn.

OTELISTS and Bismarck people generally, who have been short of milk, should order of Oscar Ward, who will keep up with the demands of trade no matter how fast Bismarck may increase its population. Wants.

ANTED-Situation as teamster or at any other labor Strictly Temperate. Address through post office to W. F. Bredin, 25* ANTED—A position in a store or office, by a gent uman of ability, who can make himself useful in most any capacity. Address S. V.

W ANTED—Situation—A young man wishes employment of any kind where he can make himself useful. Is a fair clerk ard willing to work at anythir g that is not dishonorable. Address lock box 63, Bismarck. 24 25

WANTED .- A good servant girl. Enquire of Wm. HARMON. Fort Lincoln, D. T.

ANTED-At Foit Yates 25 wood choppers to commence work at ence. To good men employment quaranteed antil February 1. Will pay from On Dollar and One Dollar and Fifty Cents per cod. according to location.

II S. PARKIN.

Agent for Contractor.

WANTED-100 acres Stubble Plowing to let in lets to suit confractors. Shelter furnished horses and men. Price \$2 27 per acre application to be made at once to Cuyler Adams mauager Spifitwood Farm.

Honey to Loan. MONEY DONEY

SS. OOO TO LOAN on Real Estate or security, in sums to suitr lu-ONEY TO LOAN-Terms satisfactory to suit berrowers. Enquire of M. P. STATTERY.

48 Turd Street, Bismarck, D. T. Miscellancous. L voice just received at Marshall's, 76 Mais

G LT your watch regulated at Day & Plants.

At the Merchants' bar every evening.

An Excellent Lunch

LUMBER

C. S. WEAVER & CO.,

Dealers in LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH. Doors, Sash and Mouidings.

Also Cautractors and Builders of all classes of Buildings, Plans and Specifications,

Estimates furnished on short notice. HARNESS-MAKER

D. MACNIDER & CO.

Harness Makers and Saddlers. Tribune Block, 41 Main St.

Keep a Complete Assortment of HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS, ETC. Repairing a Specialty-

with RHEUMATISM? PARALYSIS NEURALGIA. NERVOUS and SEX-FAL DEBILITY, General III Health, Wasting, Decay, Urinary Diseases, Spinal Diseases, Dyspepsia, Etc., Etc., to whom will be sent my book off Medical Electricity, and Electro Galvanic Belts, world renowned for their success in saving many lives, by Curing Ail CHRONIC DISEASES. Send Symptoms and stamp for Diagnosis to the Send Symptoms and stamp for Diagnosis to BR G. W. FORBES, 174 W. Fourth S

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Collegeville, Stearns Co., Minn. This Famous Institution of Learning will re-

Wednesday September 1, 1880. The Situation is the Most Delightful and most healthy in the Northwest.

The course of study is unsurpassed and embildres all grades from Primary Grades from Primary School to University Classes.

The professors are experienced and efficient teachers.
The best Business and Professional men of this and adjoining States recommend it.
The charge is only \$15.00 per month for boxed and tuition. The Institution invites inspection and defici-For particulars, sond for Catalogue. Address RT. REV. ALEXIUS EDELBROCK, President.

St. Paul Branch

OF THE

CAMPAIGN OF

1880.

CLOTHING.

Clothing

House

is in the field and would kindly invite your attention to the largest and best selected stock of goods in the city. I will make it decidedly to your interest to call and examine goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

MY STOCK

consists of ready made Clothing, selected from the

BEST MANUFACTORIES

in the land. Gents' Furnishing Goods ranging from the cheapest to the finest kept in any Broadway Store in New York.

My stock comprises the Stetson, and Derby, and all of the latest Novelties of the season.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

My stock is the best and I sell only the best goods made, at

EASTERN PRICES.

Come one and thousands to the ST. PAUL BRANCH CLOTH-ING HOUSE, where you can expect to find a square deal.

> Sig. Hanauer, 46 MAIN STREET.

Opp. Postoffice, Bismarck, D. T.









Newspaper HR CHVE®

placed in position Tuesday last.

old opara house favorites is meeting

Dusiness men should clear away the

Bush & McBratney, Mandan, have dis-solved partnership. McBratney contin-ues the business and Hogan, the caterer,

J. H. Richards, register of deeds, have

baggage requires the use of twenty timbks; she is a blonde; she will probably not visit Bismarck until some time

the Episcopal Church Society at the resi-

The Criterion says that Judge Bowen, the local railroad agent, has sold more lots in this city during the past two

anxiously waits for tidings of her boy. A grand social dance is announced for next Thursday evening at the Sheridan House. Arrangements for a good time

Schiffler, the Merchant Tailor, is prepared to furnish every one with Overcoats at pepular

The Finest Wines.
And Lignors and choice Cigars, Imported and
Domestic, at George Elder's "O. F. C." Restau-

CROCKERY!

JOHN WHALEN

Main Street, Opposite Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND

FINEST FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Ever brought to the Territory, at

B. WATSON'S.

Ladies be sure and see this Fine Display of Goods, consisting of

Black and Colored Silks and Satins. Damasse novelties in Silk Velvet and Plush.

ings Cashmere and Momie Cloths. Serges in all Shades, at astonishing low figures.